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Taxes fastest-growing part of living cost

By Harry H. Ellis
Staff correspondent
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Figures showing that U.S. taxes

rose much faster than prices last

year, hitting hardest at Americans on

the lower end of the income scale,

underline an emerging debate here:

How much will Americans willingly

pay to support government spending

programs?

President Ford and his top eco-

nomic aides insist that the growth

rate of social welfare programs must

be cut, lest taxpayers balk at

transferring more of their earned

income to nonproductive persons.

The heavily Democratic Congress,

on the other hand, calls for additional

payments to the poor and says that

the defense budget needs to be cut.

Twenty-five years ago, says Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, an American worker with three dependents "gave up 1 percent of his income to federal income tax and social security payments."

Last year, added Dr. Burns, the percentage was 18 percent and rising. Altogether, he remarks, "transfer payments" — money transferred by working Americans to other Americans, through the medium of government programs — "now consume one-fifth of wage and salary totals."

Transfer payments — Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, federal retirement pay, food stamp programs, and others — "have risen [in recent years] twice as fast as economic growth," Dr. Burns says.

The figures come from a fresh

report prepared by the Joint Economic Committee of Congress (JEC).

In 1974, reports the JEC, income taxes for a family with \$14,496, or "intermediate" income, rose 26.5 percent, while Social Security taxes jumped 21.6 percent. This compared to a 14.3 percent rise in transportation cost, a 13.5 percent hike in housing prices, and an 11.9 percent rise in the cost of food.

Higher wages and salaries boosted many American families into higher tax brackets. This fact, coupled with the need of lower-income families to spend a greater proportion of their money on food, housing, and other necessities, means that Americans of modest income are hit hardest by galloping taxes.

"This," observed Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D) of Minnesota, "is the first recession in history during which the tax burden on families and individuals has increased."

Many American families, giving more of their income to government,

are cutting back on consumer spending, thus worsening the recession.

"Tax-rate brackets," explained Senator Humphrey, "are much narrower at low- and middle-income stages, where the spread between tax brackets is relatively broad."

Wage increases, said the Senator, designed to compensate workers for inflation, often deprive them of income, by thrusting them into higher tax brackets. This fact, coupled with the need of lower-income families to spend a greater proportion of their money on food, housing, and other necessities, means that Americans of modest income are hit hardest by galloping taxes.

"Most assuredly," said Senator Humphrey, chairman of the JEC, "this is not the intent of our tax

system. . . . Any tax cut passed by the Congress should . . . reduce this increasing burden on the low- and middle-income taxpayer."

A \$20.2 billion tax-cut bill, already passed by the House Ways and Means Committee and due for debate by the full House, does stress tax relief to Americans of medium and lower income.

Meanwhile, on the energy front, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), announced that its 13 member states — controlling 80 percent of all oil moving in international trade — would hold a summit meeting of national leaders March 4-6 in Algiers.

Purpose of the meeting is to prepare for a subsequent conference — no date has been set — with oil consuming nations.

Ford trips aim to win undecideds

Economic-energy program on line —
support sought to influence Congress

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent
The Christian Science Monitor

Houston

President Ford's own attitude on his "to the people" effort to "sell" his economic-energy program remains upbeat — despite evidence that his critics in Congress already may have derailed the plan.

He is still convinced that by making forays all around the United States (Atlanta several days ago, now Houston, then Topeka, Kan., and more trips to come) he will be able to turn public opinion in his favor.

From what political leaders are telling him and from newspaper editorials, the President thinks he has a shade better than a third of the American people with him, a little less than a third against him, and about another third that simply has not made up its mind to what should be done about the economy.

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Spain's political house quivers around Franco

By Richard Mowry
Special correspondent
The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid

Storm signals are up in Spain where a deteriorating political situation is pushing General Franco's dictatorship toward a crisis. Thus:

• The government has felt it necessary to announce that all measures to maintain public order have been taken. . . . The government is confident it can handle what it considers the politically inspired and subversive threat it faces. . . . The government will not submit to any pressure whatsoever. . . . The government will not tolerate attempts to use legitimate channels to disrupt the government.

• Dissident and rebelliousness have gnawed their way to the very marrow of the regime with government functionaries in various ministries — including the foreign ministry — on strike for the first time, and 500 senior civil servants calling for democracy in Spain.

Democratic state demanded

In a declaration sent to Prime Minister Carlos Arias Navarro the 500 demanded the establishment of a democratic state whose authority would come from the people, with the participation of all citizens. They demanded that a democratic system be quickly established with the executive power controlled by representatives of the people. They demanded that today's immunity of executive power be done away with.

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Women soldiers of Iran salute the Shah.

Shah strives for grandeur in Iran

By Diana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent
The Christian Science Monitor

Tehran, Iran

The Shah-an-Shah, Muhammad Reza Pahlavi, splendidly mounted, erect in his saddle, bejeweled, beribboned, proud, rode before his hosts drawn up for review.

As he approached each unit of 150 men the soldiers drew a deep breath, and then, when he passed by, they roared with one voice:

"Shahhhhh . . ." The sound continued until it was taken up by the next unit. So deep, so full-throated, almost anguished in its vehemence, the sound rolled out, in steadily renewing, overlapping waves, across the bleak countryside.

This vocal salute at the Army Day parade outside Tehran expressed the feeling, the pervasive power behind the Shah's regime.

To the Shah economic and military development are all for one purpose — the grandeur of Iran. He is his country's Charles de Gaulle who might well say, "L'Iran, c'est moi." (Iran, it is I).

He has made his overall objectives clear: to make Iran by the end of this century one of the richest nations in the world, and long before that to achieve a "European" standard of living, comparable to that of France and Britain; to achieve military power so great that "they will take account of us," as the paramount power in the region of the Persian Gulf and one of two or three great powers in the Indian Ocean, no longer its "client" but a partner of the United States.

Nation rich in resources

Americans who have thought of Iran mainly in terms of Persian carpets, lovely miniature paintings, and recently, of extravagant purchases by the Shah, will have to revise their concepts.

It would serve little purpose to make an inventory of Iran's resources, wealth, and projects beyond perhaps noting these key facts:

In the current year Iran will probably earn about \$20 billion in oil

Ruler aims for European living standards and enough power to become U.S. partner

revenues. Its foreign exchange reserves already amount to \$7.5 billion.

The gross national product is expected to rise 40 percent in the current year. The projects of the five-year plan which began in March, 1973, recently have been doubled to make a total of \$70 billion.

More important is to know how the Shah intends to achieve his extraordinary objectives. What is his strategy, economically and militarily?

The Shah is counting on a breadth of resources — people, land, water, alternative minerals that enable him to outstrip by far his Arab neighbors, most of whom are short in one or more of these basics.

Speedy development planned

It is his intention to develop these resources so fast that, when the flow of oil begins to flag in the 1990s (reserves of gas will for a time extend the bonanza), Iran already will have become a major industrial nation, a producer of coal and copper, and 10,000 tons of steel per year.

In the meantime he is preparing for the day, about five years hence, when Iran becomes a net borrower again,

by using his surplus capital for a variety of purposes.

Iran buys into some of the most sophisticated industries in the world. It has a 25 percent interest in the Krupp steelworks of West Germany, and is negotiating for a substantial interest in Pan American Airways.

The Shah is inviting foreign interests to participate up to 49 percent in Iran's great projects: industrial farming, petrochemical industries, automobiles, steel. Names such as Dow Chemicals, Union Carbide, Chevrolet of the U.S. figure in these projects along with British, French, West German, Italian and Japanese companies.

Iran does not need their money. It invites their technology.

Iran makes international loans that baffle the intellect of those who remember this country begging the U.S. for credit in the early 1960s and being told that it must first put its domestic affairs in order.

The loans include \$2 billion to Britain, \$1 billion to France, and hundreds of millions for use by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

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Temporary job market gains from economic downturn

By George Moneyham
Staff correspondent
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Firms that provide U.S. employers with temporary help are finding little to frown about in the current economy.

Firms such as Kelly Girl, Manpower, Inc., and Western Temporary Services, business is thriving, and industry officials say the future looks even brighter.

As the economy has forced a growing number of American companies into tightening their belts, they have

turned to temporary workers to see them through. At the same time, housewives wrestling with tighter budgets at home are flocking to temporary employers in search of jobs.

The greatest bulk of the workers supplied by such firms are office and secretarial help. Temporary service officials say there is actually a shortage of trained office help in the U.S.

Stockpiling costly

W. Robert Stover, president of Western Temporary Services, Inc., explains: "The industry generally does well in this kind of economy.

Companies find it too expensive to stockpile personnel. More capable people are looking for work, so temporary help firms get a better grade of applicants."

Mr. Stover says Western's revenues are "running well ahead of \$25 million this year — a 12 percent increase over last year." As a typical example, Mr. Stover says a Chicago company recently laid off 2,200 people, but at the same time ordered 14 typists from his company.

Some temporary help firms, however, are sensitive about sending personnel to a company that is cutting back permanent employees. Howard

Scott, director of marketing for Kelly Services in Detroit, says his firm recently refused an order from a company that was "laying off about 25 percent of their people a week at a time and wanted us to fill in. We turned it down."

"Business is good," confirms Mr. Scott, noting that Kelly Services sales for the year ending Feb. 3 were \$121.6 million, up 12 percent over the previous year.

The temporary service industry has grown rapidly since it started in the U.S. in 1946. For 18 consecutive years its volume has increased. While office

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South African straws in wind

Changes continue that may pose challenge to basic apartheid policy

By Henry S. Hayward
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Pretoria, South Africa

The question here is not — is South Africa changing.

There are changes — but the big question is: What do the changes amount to? Are they really no more than cosmetic touches that leave government-ordained separation of the races basically unaltered?

This question is hard to answer.

To a visitor, the change seems not very fast yet — and not at all in the basic apartheid policy.

Yet one gets an impression that deeper changes also may be lurking closer to the surface. It is nothing visible. It is more a result of small things that hint at changing attitudes. Thus one shrinks from the conclusion that change is endemic lest one overestimate the long-run importance of what is happening.

Four days of change

Following, however, are some straws in the windfall manifestations of change, all reported within a period of four days:

• The ban on black Africans, including Coloreds and Indians, attending performances in Cape Town's Nico Malan Theater was suddenly lifted. This was widely regarded as a Vorster government concession toward "new attitudes."

Some white Africans recall that when a South African ambassador several years ago advocated opening the Malan Theater to all races, he was promptly recalled. So this seems an indication of how the outlook of the country toward so-called "petty apartheid" has moderated.

• In Pretoria, the conservative national capital, black Africans will be permitted to drive tractors, a job previously reserved for whites. Initially some 25 black drivers will take over the controls of lorries and tractors, a relaxation which will mean a considerable saving for the city.

• In South Africa's white-organized Army, black soldiers nevertheless are being promoted to higher noncommissioned posts.

Eight black soldiers were promoted to lance corporal at a special Pretoria

ceremony last week. They will act as instructors for other black soldiers.

• The racial bar is being dropped in dining cars on two luxury trains. Nonwhite passengers on the Blue Train and Drakenburg Express now will be allowed to eat in diners instead of their compartments. They will eat at separate tables, however.

• Black African firemen soon will be allowed to stoke steam engines on shunting duties in the big Durban yards. This again testifies to the labor shortage confronting the country, especially in port areas such as Durban where congestion has become a major problem.

Ships wait berths

Recently 56 ships were awaiting berths there, compared with the more usual average of 40.

Taken separately, none of these developments would mean much as far as race relations is concerned. Even collectively they do not punch holes in the basic South African concept of strictly separate development for its 18 million blacks and Coloreds and 4 million whites.

But they do signal slight easements of the black Africans' life patterns here. And at least a government willingness to flirt with changes, however minor they may be.

Critics meanwhile are quick to emphasize how relatively slight are these movements. A black African business woman, Mrs. Constance Ntshona, who lives in the black township of Soweto near Johannesburg, recently asked white South African women to look at life through black eyes.

Food for thought

As quoted in the Johannesburg Star newspaper, she urged them to ask how they would like to be forced to live apart from their husbands, to have their children taken away and sent to a distant homeland area, to find their family home expropriated with husband and wife forced to live in separate hostels.

Many here would agree with the Star's editorial comment that real and fundamental changes "must be made before the grim lines of apartheid soften into something approaching humanity."

Movie industry draws a new kind of tycoon

By George Moneyham
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

With popcorn-crunching audiences pouring more money into the 15,000 movie theaters in the United States than at any other time in film history, a new kind of moviemaker is emerging from the ranks of America's businessmen.

The box-office boom — a record \$1.9 billion was spent by moviegoers last year, topping the previous all-time record of \$1.7 billion in 1968 — is luring an unusual assortment of investors. Films have become attractive as a money-making opportunity with far fewer risks than in the past.

Until recently, nearly all major films were backed and produced by large movie companies in Hollywood.

Advice for investors

Edmund McMullan, a Canadian investment counselor who advises professional football players, hockey players, and others on how to spend their money, is typical of the new entrepreneurs whose ideas are having considerable impact on the movie industry. It is on his advice that clients are funding new filmmaking ventures.

Mr. McMullan recently signed a \$6 million agreement with Avco-Embassy Pictures for distribution of three major films.

The first of the films, an adventure story entitled "The Flamboyant Man," begins production in April and is scheduled for release in July. One of his other two films is "The Minister and the Choir Boy," based on a book by civil-rights lawyer William Kunstler.

Mr. McMullan, who studied the film industry for a year before deciding to invest, says he plans to have little say over the "Artistic" side of the films. His primary concern, he says, is that the films be "quality products" and family-oriented — rated either "G" or "PG."

Reasons for move

Two reasons triggered his decision to invest in U.S. films. "The expertise for making films and making them profitable is in the United States" and new Canadian tax laws enabling investors to deduct the entire cost of the films before distribution.

Because of the heavy investment capital he represents, Mr. McMullan insists he can guarantee revenue for

his clients even before the films are in distribution — regardless of box-office success. Louis and Joe Peraino, brothers from New York entered the film industry a year ago. Their first plunge came as distributors; now they are investing heavily in the production of a half dozen films, and in their first year in the movie business their Bryanston Pictures grossed \$20 million.

Immediate action

Louis Peraino points out that one advantage that the new movie entrepreneurs have over the Hollywood film corporations is their ability to make a big decision quickly and then act on it immediately. One of Bryanston's early successes, entitled "Return of the Dragon" was purchased for \$300,000 in a matter of minutes "right from under the nose" of a major film company that had been considering buying the film for several weeks, chuckles Mr. Peraino.

Some different, financially rooted techniques in movie producing have also emerged. The financial success of a new moviemaker can hinge on his knack for choosing a film for its exploitation value. Television is now an important medium for advertising a movie and can make the difference in a film's success.

And to get the most out of their advertising dollar, movie distributors today blanket area theaters with a film, a contrast with the past practice of premiering a film in one or two cities weeks before sending it to the suburbs.

Year of special effects

"This has been the year of special effects and violence," says Mr. Peraino. The popular success of the movies "Earthquake" and "The Towering Inferno" relied heavily on special technical effects. Such indications as this have prompted him to invest \$300,000 in developing two special effects for an upcoming horror film.

But like Mr. McMullan, the Peraino brothers now are shifting to the production of more family-oriented films, although their early successes were horror films.

"Next year will be the year of the whodunit and the old-fashioned love story," predicts Mr. Peraino, and he already has two movies in the works designed to appeal to next year's audiences.

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Eritrea breakaway movement threatens civil war

Sudan plays peacemaker in Ethiopia

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

A neighboring African state has stepped in to try to help the military junta in Addis Ababa prevent the Ethiopian empire from falling apart.

The Sudanese Foreign Minister, Gamal Muhammad Ahmed, has arrived in the Ethiopian capital, reportedly carrying proposals for a ceasefire between the central government and the breakaway movement that is to set up an independent state of Eritrea.

Eritrea was an Italian colony until World War II. The peace treaty after that war led to Eritrea's being federated with neighboring Ethiopia — thereby giving the latter direct access to the Red Sea. But in 1962, Ethiopia formally annexed the territory and made it just another province of the empire of Emperor Haile Selassie's empire.

The ouster of the Emperor last fall gave fresh impetus to the Eritrean breakaway movement that had been simmering ever since annexation.

Even collectively they do not punch holes in the basic South African concept of strictly separate development for its 18 million blacks and Coloreds and 4 million whites.

But they do signal slight easements of the black Africans' life patterns here. And at least a government willingness to flirt with changes, however minor they may be.

Critics meanwhile are quick to emphasize how relatively slight are these movements. A black African business woman, Mrs. Constance Ntshona, who lives in the black township of Soweto near Johannesburg, recently asked white South African women to look at life through black eyes.

Many here would agree with the Star's editorial comment that real and fundamental changes "must be made before the grim lines of apartheid soften into something approaching humanity."

• The deal went through. The southern Sudanese came to terms with President Numeiry. But the Eritreans, even when denied supplies through the Sudan, have managed to go on fighting against the Ethiopians.

have intervened with the young military leaders who overthrew him to spare his life — which they have so far done.

OAU members are chiefly preoccupied with the momentous changes already under way in southern Africa.

Efforts for black unity

In the Portuguese territory of Angola and in Rhodesia every effort will be needed to preserve black unity so that independence under African rule does not precipitate internal violence. A similar situation simultaneously on the northern rim of black Africa, in Ethiopia, would be tragic and humiliating.

President Gaafar al-Numeiry of the Sudan is well placed to play a mediating role in Ethiopia, and his Foreign Minister should be acceptable to the Derg in Addis Ababa as a go-between with the Eritreans. The big question is whether the Derg will be able to make big enough concessions at this late stage to prevent Eritrea's total breakaway. This probably explains why the Derg seemed to be keeping Foreign Minister Ahmed waiting in Addis Ababa before receiving him.

President Numeiry understands the threat of a breakaway movement. He himself faced at one time the breakaway of the three southern provinces of the Sudan. At that time the three provinces got help — if not from — at least through Ethiopia. Simultaneously the breakaway movement in Eritrea was getting help against the Emperor through the Sudan.

Eventually a sufficient degree of understanding was established between Khartoum and Addis Ababa to permit a deal: Ethiopia would close supply lines to the southern Sudanese provinces and the Sudan would close supply lines to Eritrea.

The deal went through. The southern Sudanese came to terms with President Numeiry. But the Eritreans, even when denied supplies through the Sudan, have managed to go on fighting against the Ethiopians.



Soldiers await word on peace bid

Israel accused of undercutting negotiation

Jailing of 'political' Palestinians seen as preventing a nonviolent outlet

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Ramallah, West Bank of Jordan

Israeli military measures aim at eliminating from the political scene those very Palestinians with whom Israel must sooner or later negotiate, Arab spokesmen and Israeli "doves" here charge.

"The Israeli military government," says Hebrew University physics professor Daniel Amit, "seems to see danger in any kind of organization in the occupied territories."

"At the same time, it tries to claim that the million Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza have no representatives except violent ones in the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), and that therefore supposedly it is impossible to talk with them."

Visits denied

Western sources here estimate that between 2,000 and 3,000 Palestinians are imprisoned after conviction by Israeli military courts of armed resistance activity since 1967. But controversy in Israel and the West Bank focuses less on them than on about 70 Arab "administrative detainees," most of whom were arrested in April,

1974, without charge and held since then.

Only three of these were known to have been tried at this writing. Many have been denied visits by lawyers or families. They include such men as Atallah al-Rashmawi, a teacher in Beita Jala; post Khalil Tuma of Beita Jala, Bethlehem engineer Huami Hadad; teacher and author Mahmoud al-Shukayr, and many Nablus and Ramallah citizens, including several members of Ramallah's al-Hargid family.

This reporter was not granted requested appointments with West Bank Israeli military government spokesmen, but pro-government Israeli sources say most of the detainees are associated with the illegal Palestine National Front (PNF).

Communist background

Both the PLO outside Israel authorities refer to the PNF as the PLO's political arm inside the occupied territories. Some PNF members, real or suspected, have been convicted as

guerrillas. But trials of others for allegedly murdering a Jerusalem taxi driver and an Israeli soldier last year disclosed no evidence for those charges.

Israeli spokesmen and anti-PNF Palestinians say the PNF is composed mainly of Jordanian Communist Party members and leaders. Israeli Defense Minister Shimon Peres and other officials contend that Communists are not arrested because of their opinions or party membership, but for overt activities against the occupation authorities.

However, one of the administrative detainees tried in December, 1974, a West Bank worker and labor union official named Mahmoud Yassin, was sentenced to seven months in jail for PNF membership and for allegedly having taken military training in Moscow. No overt activities were alleged or proven, according to Israeli newspaper accounts.

An Israeli speaks

Colleagues of Taysir Aruri, a physics professor at Bir Zeit College — whose headmaster, Dr. Hams Nasser, was deported by the Israeli authorities to Lebanon last year — believe Dr. Aruri is held without charge only because he got his degree from Moscow University.

Israeli writer Amos Kenan, who has signed many appeals for the Palestinians, believes the Israeli Government has done everything possible to eliminate the very politically uncommitted Palestinians it now says it wants to talk with.

"The Israeli public and the world mustn't know," Mr. Kenan wrote, "that there are Palestinians besides Yasser Arafat [the PLO chairman] and King Hussein [of Jordan] who wish to establish a political entity which will participate in the shaping of its people's future at all international forums."

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Naval units guard Spanish enclaves

Morocco claims Melilla, Ceuta

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid Spain has replied with a show of strength to Morocco's claims for the North African enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla.

Two combat-ready naval task forces have arrived at the coastal enclave cities which Morocco says Spain must hand over "immediately."

The Spanish units involved are four destroyers, three attack transports, two submarines, three helicopter squadrons, a tank-landing craft, and an unspecified number of marine infantry commandos.

Some of the warships are former U.S. Navy ships given or lent to Spain as part of the military-aid program related to the American bases deal signed with Spain's Gen. Francisco Franco in 1953.

Ceuta and Melilla, Spanish possessions since 1861 and 1497 respectively, have permanent Army garrisons made up of elements of the crack Spanish Foreign Legion. Ceuta has a population of 80,000, almost all Spanish; Melilla has 70,000 with a sprinkling of north Africans.

Morocco formally took its claim to the two coastal cities to the Decolonization Committee of the United Nations last week.

Other demands made

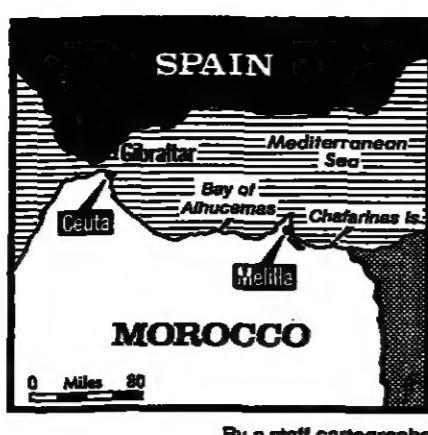
Morocco also demanded these other shore territories:

- The Chafarinas Islands, a rocky archipelago under Spanish sovereignty since 1845.

- A fortified rock in the Bay of Alhucemas, held by Spain since 1673.

- Velez de la Gomera, a Spanish beachhead since 1584.

In addition Morocco wants Spanish Sahara, a vast area to the south rich in phosphates, to be "returned to the motherland." Spain has held the territory since 1884.



By a staff cartographer

The reaction here in Spain to Morocco's claims is a mixture of shock and outrage. Some argue that Morocco did not exist as a political entity centuries ago when Spain acquired Ceuta, Melilla, and the others, and so has no legitimate claim.

Will Granada be next?

"Next they'll be saying Granada belongs to them" is the indignant prophecy heard in Madrid these days. Granada, noted for its Moorish architecture, was under Muslim rule for seven centuries until the Christian armies of Ferdinand and Isabel drove the Moors from the Spanish mainland in 1492.

Some hope that other Arab countries will restrain Morocco from armed action since Spanish policy in the Middle East has been consistently pro-Arab in relations with Israel. Spain is the only West European country that has not accorded the Jewish state diplomatic recognition. General Franco's pro-Arab record could, in the event of an armed clash with Morocco, ward off an oil embargo, observers believe.

But the crisis with Morocco seems certain to weaken Spain's prospects for obtaining a full military alliance from the United States in the current negotiations to renew the Spanish bases agreement of 1963.

EC education center brings Soviet protest

Only mild objections to office in Berlin

By David Mutch
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn The Soviet Union's reaction to the European Common Market's decision to set up a vocational education center in West Berlin is low keyed.

The importance of the European Community's (EC) Education Center is symbolic only, since it would be staffed by fewer than 30 people and would do largely research and advisory work.

But because it is backed by the nine members of the EC, the center symbolizes free Europe's support of West Berlin's existence. It would be West Berlin's first Europeanwide official office, although the EC has had an information officer in the city for some time.

The original EC treaty included a protocol in which the then six European nations pledged to help develop West Berlin. The new center, it is argued, would only extend the spirit of that agreement.

Moderate in tone

The 1971 four-power agreement on Berlin says there will be no unilateral

changes in the "situation which has developed in the area."

The Soviet objections, which were delivered Feb. 8 to the allied powers in Berlin and to the West German Foreign Ministry in Bonn, were moderate in tone, according to diplomatic sources here who evaluated them.

Work on a reply to the Soviets is under way in Bonn and in Berlin. The reply will come from France, Great Britain, and the United States, with consultation with West Germany.

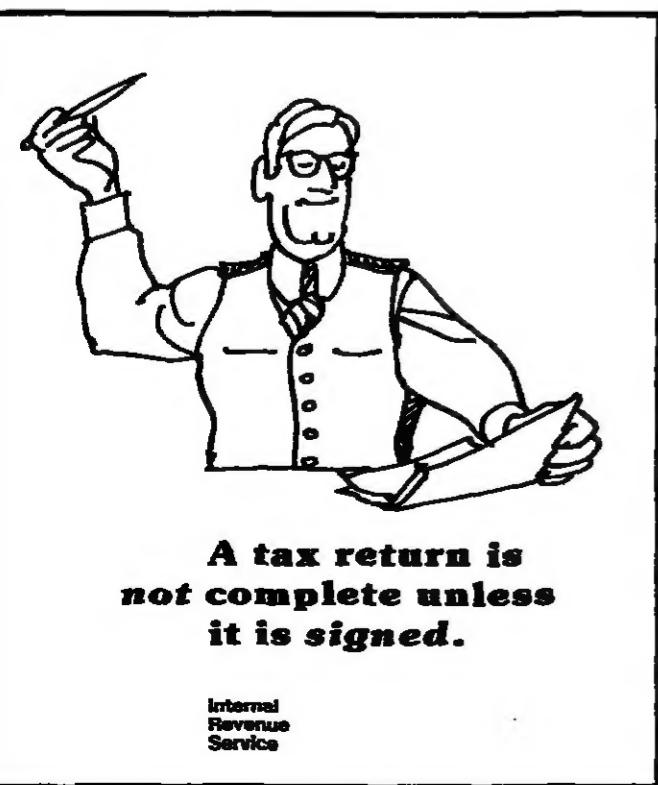
There is little doubt that the allied powers stand behind the EC decision. Britain and France formally participated in the EC vote of Jan. 20 and the U.S. was consulted.

The reply will give the U.S. position formally.

As of this writing the U.S.S.R. has taken no other actions (besides the formal objections) that would indicate an intent to make a major row out of the issue.

East Germany enjoys profitable credit and trade relations with prosperous West Germany and the U.S.S.R. is a direct beneficiary of this situation, which depends in large part on the East-West detente of the past few years.

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has made it clear he is willing to further such economic relations only so long as the major Berlin questions are worked out with reasonable equity.



Internal Revenue Service

Soviets score space triumph in Salyut

By Kenneth Gatland
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London At last — a major Russian space triumph.

Almost unnoticed by the world at large the Soviet Union is back in the big time with man in space. Lt. Col. Alexei Gubarev and Engineer Georgi Grechko, who have been circling the earth in the three-room space station Salyut 4, returned to earth in their Soyuz 17 ferry Feb. 9 after nearly 30 days in space.

Although the Russians have a long way to go before exceeding the incredible 84 days set by the U.S. Skylab astronauts last year, their achievement has great potential — even though Salyut is only about a third the size of Skylab.

America's space station program has ended, but Russia's is expanding with stations being built on a production-line basis. Between now and 1980 when the NASA space shuttle is scheduled to fly, they could make major advances virtually unchallenged. They now have 75 to 80 cosmonauts in training.

It is widely known that the Soviet Union is building a robot version of the Soyuz ferry which will fly to space stations unmanned to resupply an already manned Salyut with fuel, oxygen, food, and other consumables. This was the meaning of the "mystery" two-day flight of Soyuz 15 last year which failed to dock with the Salyut 3 space station; the Cosmonauts were testing the purely automatic docking system.

The "Church of the Presidents" once again is living up to its name.

St. John's Episcopal Church is a colorful 189-year-old yellow stucco structure with white pillars on Lafayette Square just one park block from the executive mansion. Its services have been attended on at least some occasions — former President Nixon came to a Good Friday service — by every United States president since James Madison.

President Ford has been in office only a little over two dozen Sundays but his attendance record at St. John's has been high, according to the Rev. Dr. John Turnbull of the parish staff.

"Mr. Ford is the first President in recent memory to come really regularly," he confirms. "He's been there more than half of the Sundays since he's been in office."

A personal matter

Mr. Nixon, a Quaker, usually preferred to hold Sunday morning religious services in the White House itself, asking a wide variety of religious leaders to preside. The Rev. John C. Harper, rector of St. John's Church, once preached on request at one of these services.

Asked if President Ford had made a conscious decision to shift away from that executive mansion custom, a White House spokesman says, "I don't think it was ever considered."

Though this spokesman also says President Ford "considers religion a personal matter and doesn't usually discuss it," the chief executive just in the last month has spoken at two major religious conferences and has invited 35 national religious leaders to a meeting at the White House.

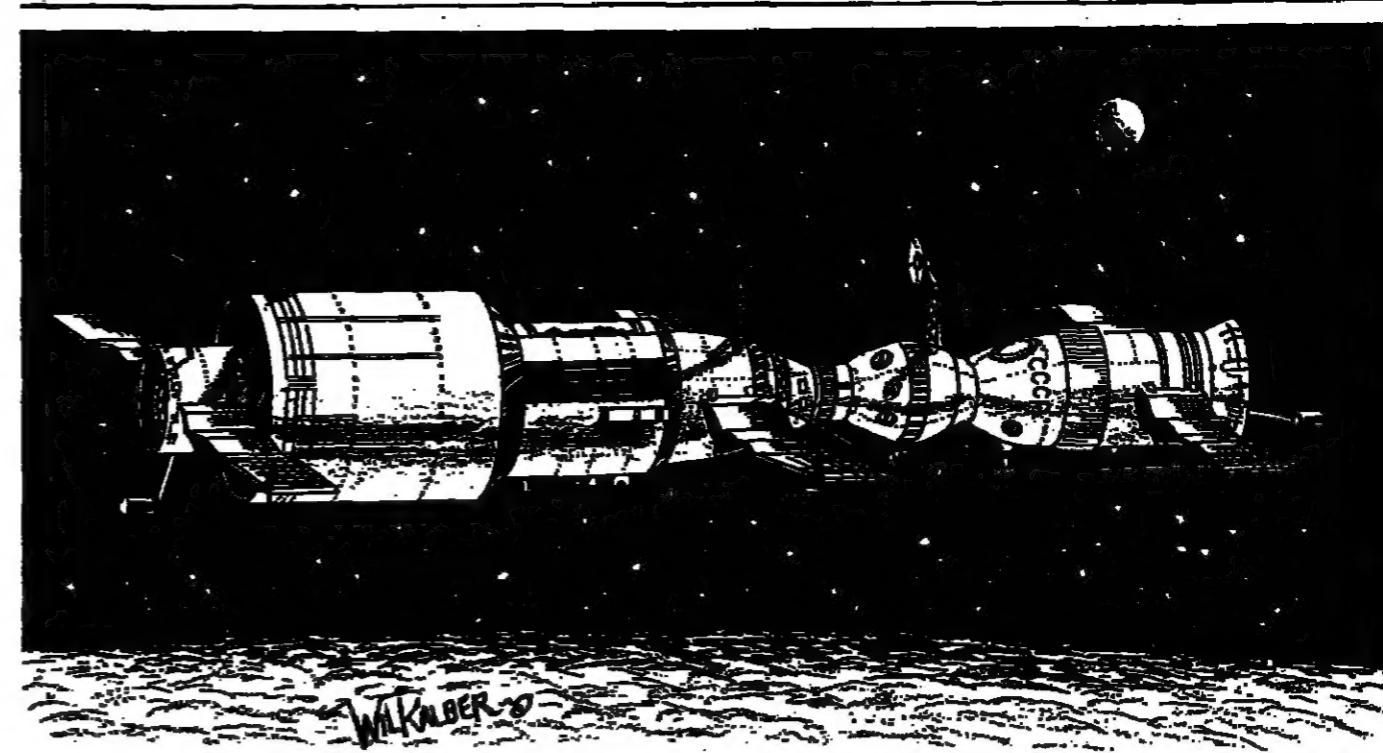
Over oatmeal at the annual National Prayer Breakfast attended by 2,000 persons at a Washington hotel, President Ford noted that he found prayers "infinitely more rewarding than votes." At a congressional breakfast sponsored by the National Religious Broadcasters, the President said separation of church and state "was never intended in my view to separate public morality from public policy."

'Too complicated'

Are the sermons at St. John's tailored in any way for presidential ears?

"No — if for no other reason than that we rarely know whether he's going to be there or not," replies Dr. Turnbull.

For a short time after he became President, Mr. Ford, who is an Episcopalian, tried to make the trek back to his home parish in nearby Alexandria.



Soyuz 17 (right) locked into Salyut 4 (left)

By Wil Kalber

Soviet space chiefs are clearly elated by the success of the Soyuz 17 crew. During the mission the cosmonauts used special telescopes to study the sun and the stars. They actually resupplied the reflecting mirrors of their solar telescope, which had been "dulled" by three weeks exposure in space, using automatic equipment which they controlled from an internal console.

Orbiting 210 miles above the earth cosmonauts Gubarev and Grechko photographed large areas of the Soviet Union and other countries. They used special apparatus to study water vapor and ozone. In the earth's atmosphere ozone is one of the most important atmospheric constituents: Its shield protects all living things on earth from damaging ultraviolet radiation.

Peas grown in orbit

Other successful experiments were made in space biology, genetics, and embryology which involved bacteria

cultures, fruit flies, fertilized frog spawn and samples of hamster tissue. In the ceiling of the space station, peas sprouted in a "cosmic garden." In time the Russians say they will use higher plants and chlorella (microscopic algae) to generate oxygen for cosmonauts to breath while absorbing carbon dioxide.

Everything points to the Russians developing a larger space station which will be assembled in orbit from "plug-in modules." The modules will be launched separately by large rockets and propelled into position by space tugs.

Academician Boris Petrov, noted

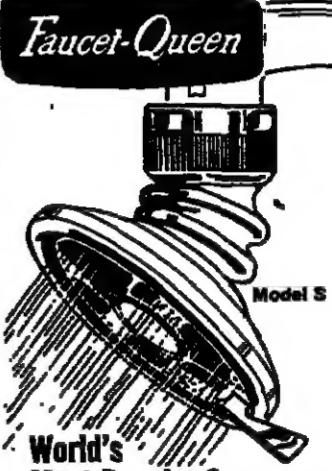
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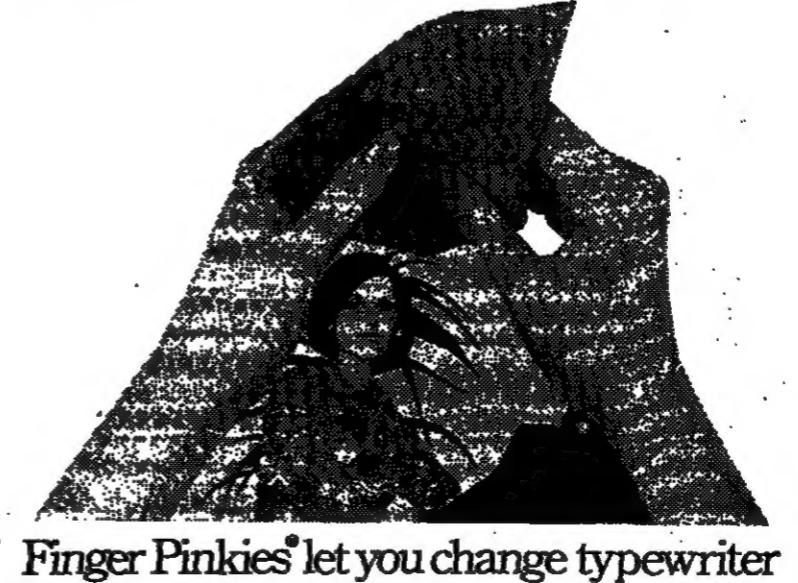
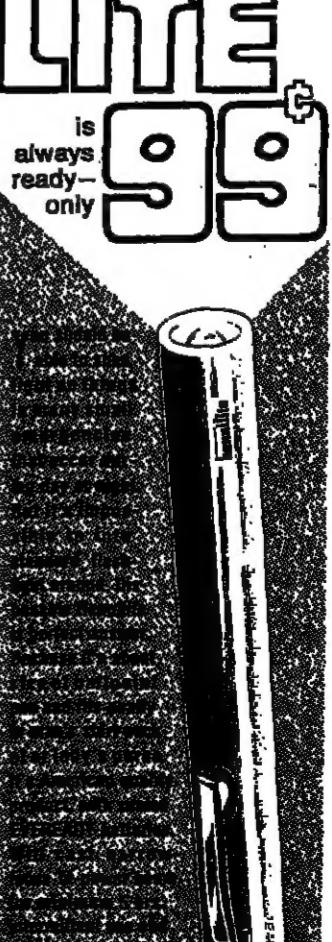
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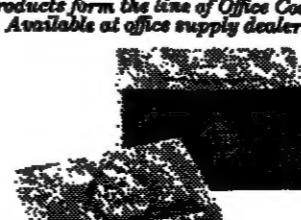
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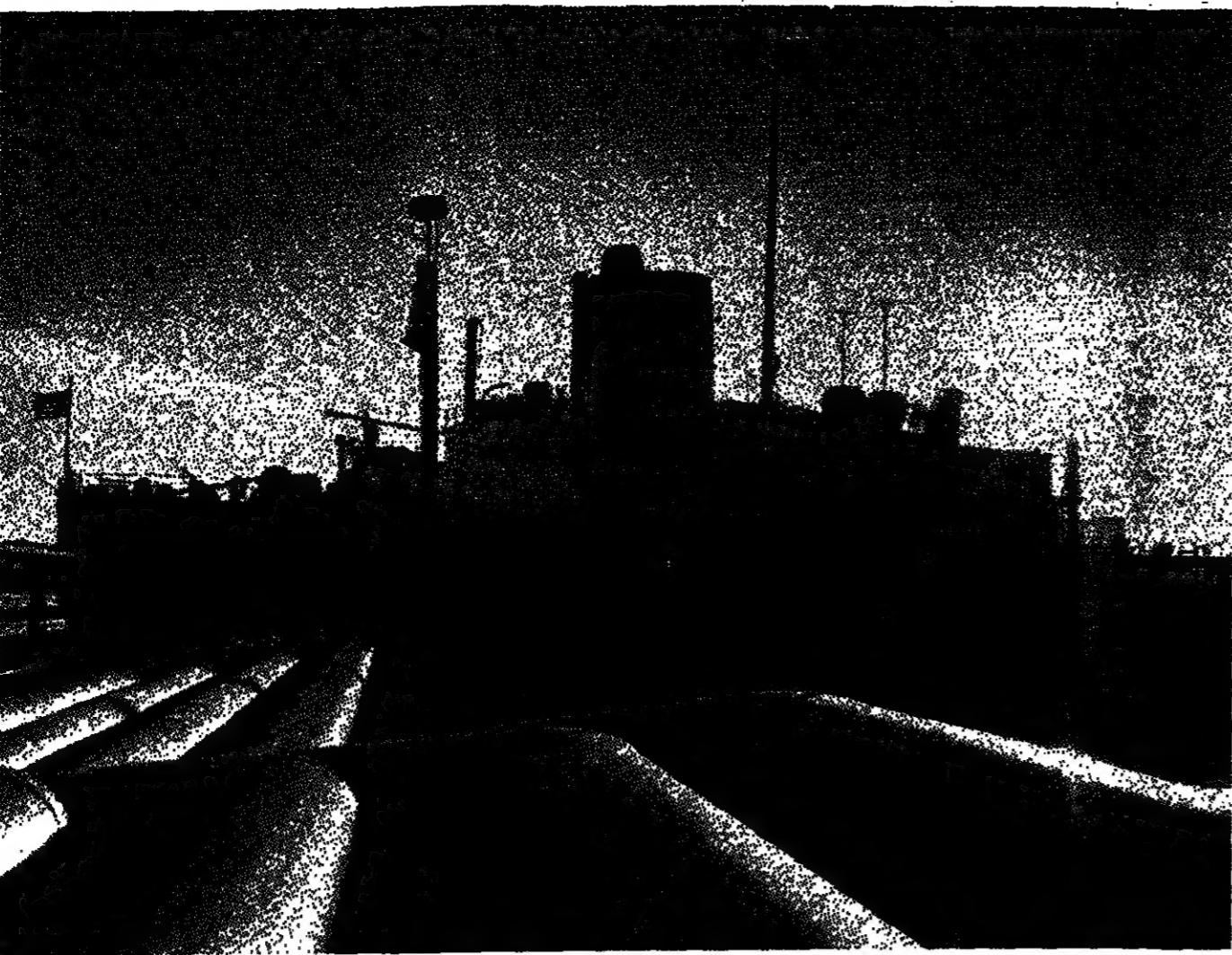


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MS0211



By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer
Maritime labor union wants U.S. flag flying over more oil tankers

More U.S. shipping demanded

Maritime unions press old battle for oil transit in American-flag ships

By John Bunker
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Undaunted by a presidential rebuff last year, U.S. maritime labor interests once again will press for a law requiring 20 to 30 percent of all imported petroleum to be carried in U.S.-flag ships.

In the waning days of the last Congress, President Ford pocket-vetoed a bill that initially would have required 20 percent of all imported oil — later to be increased to 30 percent — to move in American-flag ships. The bill was opposed vigorously by most ship-owning oil refiners, but the maritime unions had expected the President to approve the legislation anyway.

In explaining his veto, Mr. Ford said the bill would boost the price of oil and would accelerate inflationary forces.

Several bills similar to that vetoed by the President have been introduced during the early days of the 94th Congress.

Paul Hall, president of the Seafar-

ers International Union, AFL-CIO, and a chief architect and booster of the oil import measure, says his and other unions will continue to fight for this legislation.

Tough negotiating

"We want a fair share of imported oil to move in American ships," he recently told an SIU meeting in New York. "We've lost a couple of rounds, but the harder the fight the harder we punch. We will take it to Congress again and again and again."

Mr. Hall expressed disappointment but no bitterness over the President's veto of legislation that was passed overwhelmingly by both House and Senate and then survived many weeks of tough negotiating in conference committee.

"When a man becomes President," he told union members, "he comes under great pressures. There is no use blaming the President on this."

A long-time friend of the President, Mr. Hall had expected Mr. Ford to sign the bill.

He says legislation is necessary to

provide cargo for U.S. ships which are losing business to foreign-flag vessels in all trades. As a result, thousands of U.S. seamen have lost jobs in recent years.

Cost cut questioned

Mr. Hall says that less than 5 percent of imported oil now comes in American tankers. Many ships moving this oil are owned by American firms but fly foreign flags, primarily Liberian.

The oil industry fought the oil import bill in Congress, contending that it would boost the price of imported fuel.

Mr. Hall attacks this claim by saying why the use of ever-bigger supertankers has not reduced the price of oil and gasoline to the American consumer.

"Supertankers are super efficient," he says. "They carry 10 times as much oil as a tanker of 20 years ago with almost half the crew. If oil producers are so much concerned about the price of oil to the consumer why haven't they passed along the economies of supertanker transportation to the motorist, the businessman, and the homeowner?"

"Our position hasn't changed since the regulations began," a GM spokesman said. "But the economic picture is so critical now that federal agencies are finally listening. They're looking at us now in a different light."

The feud between the car makers and their detractors among consumer and environment-oriented groups will likely go on as long as there are cars.

But the argument over federal regulation of the auto industry is peaking.

As a result, the next few months could be the most critical in the long and abrasive history of this issue.

Pravda shrugs off new Chinese lineup

Commentator dismisses as 'temporary' the elevation of Teng to be No. 3

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

In comment it has at last made on recent Chinese leadership changes, Moscow has implied that it does not expect Teng Hsiao-ping to last long as chief of the general staff.

A Feb. 9 article in Pravda by Tass commentator A. Krasikov did not offer any other substantive comment on China's third highest official behind Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai.

It identified both Mr. Teng and Chang Chun-chiao as government vice-premiers but did not say that Mr. Teng has preeminence as first vice-premier. Nor did it mention that Mr. Teng was named to the important post of party vice-chairman a month ago.

Instead, Mr. Krasikov termed the January leadership changes "a compromise of an especially temporary character."

The dearth of Soviet comment on

Mr. Teng and other strengthened Chinese leaders has been conspicuous in the four weeks since Peking's National People's Congress. Before the changes Soviet officials indicated privately that they thought Mr. Teng was brought back from disgrace and was acceptable to Chairman Mao because of his anti-Sovietism.

Rival groups alleged

In analyzing last month's military appointments, Mr. Krasikov maintained that several rival groups are wrestling inconclusively for control of the Army. This represents no change from the long-standing Soviet approach to China — and it contrasts with the general Western view that the Chinese moderates consolidated power at the National People's Congress.

Citing "foreign observers in Peking," Mr. Krasikov concluded that the military leadership was divided among various factions "to avoid a concentration of military power in the hands of a single figure, as was the case with Lin Piao." This, Mr. Krasikov said, "is a compromise of an especially temporary character."

Mr. Krasikov is not one of the press commentators considered "authoritative." This, along with Mr. Krasikov's narrow focus on China's military changes alone, leaves room for further Soviet comment on the new Chinese leadership.

It is difficult to know just what mix of the Kremlin's real analysis, wishful thinking, and public propaganda is reflected in articles like Mr. Krasikov's. Non-Communist specialists on China find their Soviet counterparts somewhat dated in their evaluations and note that Soviet diplomats in Peking are very isolated.

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Mr. Kras

JULY 1975

Eastern Europe turning to subways

By Eric Roenne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna
Eastern Europe is going underground. Not, not politically, but in transportation.

From Warsaw to Sofia, city governments are building or planning subways to relieve overburdened surface transport lines and try to halt rapid clogging and pollution of centers brought on by the growth of private auto ownership.

Budapest and Prague are already underway. They each have subways rating that carry up to 500,000 passengers daily and cut travel-time between home and work to less than a third of what it used to be.

Prague has just signed an agreement with the Russians for the technical assistance and equipment to start this year on the first 13 miles of subway that eventually will have six cross lines and an inner circle and the city's central area.

Warsaw has been debating a subway since World War I. Now at last, it is to get the first installment of a promised 15-mile north-south line by 1980. In Belgrade and Bucharest, concrete steps have yet been taken, but city planners foreshadowing within the next decade.

Budapest still stands out, however, as the dozen of subway travel in the whole area, and in fact has the oldest in all Europe. This was inaugurated by Emperor Franz-Josef in the 1890s. Its antique but solidly carved (and solid) wooden carriages were still operating effectively, three miles in either direction beneath the capital's main boulevards, right up until a year ago, when the first section of a new subway was opened.

Old Budapesters mourned the passing of the ancient cars to the city's

transport museum. But the original line itself remains, with stations enlarged to take bigger and faster rolling stock and linked to a deeper system which by 1980, will go under the Danube to link the city's two halves.

By the end of the century, Budapest looks to have 75 miles of railroad for high-speed city commuter trains, mostly underground, carrying 70 percent of the daily passenger flow.

Deep tunnel planned

Prague also is to tunnel under the river on which it stands, the Vltava, dividing the Old Town of Prague and the Little Quarter from the Wenceslas Square area.

After seven years of highly complex construction, the first section of the city subway was opened last fall. It is four miles long, with nine extremely spacious and functionally planned stations, connecting a major industrial zone with a big housing district in a southern suburb.

Work on this line has closed the famous Wenceslas Square. When the latter is reopened, it will be "pedestrian only." The familiar red-cream trams, some as venerable as Budapest's "Empire" subway coaches, will not return and the automobile is being excluded as well.

Prague's whole underground network is closely modeled on Moscow's 40-year-old underground (though without the latter's ornate extravaganzas in stations). Much of the tunnelling is being done with Soviet equipment and the first line is operating with 50 carriages of Soviet-made rolling stock.

Sofia's agreement with the Soviets provides for similar assistance. Prompted by a four-fold increase in the city's population since World War II, it plans some 60 miles of subway in four sections.

High stakes for Red Sea territory

By the Associated Press

Asmara, Ethiopia
After 12 years of terrorist skirmishing, a showdown is near in Eritrea Province, a 700-mile strip of territory on the Red Sea once crowded with Americans, now coveted by Arabs and defended by Ethiopians against Muslim and Marxist guerrillas.

Optimistic Eritreans say independence could come before April. Yet in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, a shaky military government waits to hang on to the province.

Both sides see scant hope that efforts to hold peace talks can avert fighting in Asmara. The government and guerrillas have built up forces recently and apparently have little to talk about after a spate of kidnappings and bombings in the province capital.

Stakes are high in what is Africa's longest war of independence.

Defeat would be a stunning blow to the military committee that ousted Emperor Haile Selassie last September and promised to unify the country. Eritrea contains a sizable chunk of Ethiopia's industry and its only ports, Massawa and Assab, which handle three-quarters of the foreign trade.

Political debt involved

Victory would leave 2.5 million Eritreans with a heavy political debt to leftist Libya, Syria, and Iraq, which have been bankrolling the guerrillas, presumably to eliminate the only non-Arab influence along the Red Sea section of the Suez Canal trade route.

Western-educated intellectuals in Asmara want independence but shake their heads over an Eritrea possibly aligned with Soviet and Chinese-backed regimes from Somalia down the East African coast to Tanzania and Mozambique.

Some contend that Eritrea, whose commerce is still largely in the hands of 8,000 Italian settlers, should turn to Italy or the United States. Asmara remembers the millions of U.S. military dollars that fed the local economy before the big Kagnaw radio monitoring base was reduced to a tiny civilian facility.

Informed sources say at least one Western government has been asked to recognize and aid the guerrilla cause — before or after independence. The official reply was no.

Warships offshore

But the arrival of vacationing U.S. oil workers from Arabia, and the presence offshore of U.S. warships based in Bahrain touch off rumors of possible American intervention.

Italians colonized Eritrea late in the 19th century but failed to push farther inland. After World War I, the region of impenetrable mountains and scrubby lowlands — about as big as Czechoslovakia — remained under British administration until it was federated with Ethiopia in 1952. Addis Ababa annexed the province 10 years later.

Eritreans moved into high business and professional positions in Addis Ababa but chafed under a government they believed was systematically milking their province's wealth.

Lowland Muslims resented the authority of the Ethiopian Orthodox state church. Thousands fled to Sudan, while others organized the Eritrean Liberation Front — ELF. The ELF opened offices in Arab capitals. Weapons began to be smuggled in from Sudan or across the sea.

Antigovernment feelings hardened when troops responded to guerrilla raids by deliberately machine-gunning hundreds of civilians.

The rival Popular Liberation Front (PLF) was formed five years ago by Marxist Isaias Afewerki, once an ELF member. Bands led by him and ELF commander Idris Mohamed often battled each other until a recent battlefield truce that apparently marked Isaias Afewerki's removal from PLF membership.

Elements of the largely Christian

PLF, believed to number nearly 5,000 fighters, moved recently to join ELF units camped in the highlands as near as four miles to Asmara. ELF forces are estimated at more than 12,000.

They face the 10,000-man Ethiopian 2nd Army Division, plus 1,500 troops sent from Addis Ababa, and more than 3,000 commando police.

Neutral experts doubt that either side could win a war. Ethiopians have early model U.S. jets, but the airport and supply route are vulnerable.

The guerrillas reportedly have re-

ceived fresh shipments of Czechoslovak and Chinese-made weapons and possibly have ground-to-air missiles. They wield varying degrees of control over the countryside and small towns. They have set up schools and courts and collect taxes in some areas.

Eritreans say the government irretrievably sabotaged any compromise by the killing last November of Gen. Aman Andom, an Eritrean and the chairman of the Military Administrative Council in Addis Ababa.

The guerrillas reportedly have re-

The guerrillas insist that the government recognize them as representatives of the Eritrean people, remove troops from the province, and negotiate terms of independence — all unacceptable to the Military Council.

The guerrillas have curtailed activities in Asmara and to cool local feelings, police have replaced troops on street patrols.

In the countryside, the conflict has restricted relief for a widespread drought and has stalled a literacy campaign.

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EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

Inside the news-briefly

WITH ANALYSIS
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS
AROUND THE WORLD

Portugal slates first free vote in 50 years

Lisbon

President Francisco da Costa Gomes on Monday set April 12 as the date for Portugal's first free elections in 50 years.



AP photo

The President's announcement, in a televised address to the nation, went far to dispel doubts that armed forces officers who took power in the name of democracy last April 25 would keep their promise to hold elections within a year of their revolution.

The voting by universal suffrage on April 12 will be to choose a constituent assembly to draft a new constitution.

U.S. goal in Mideast: rapid peace progress

Jerusalem

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger arrived in Israel Monday, thanked the government for endorsing his step-by-step diplomacy, but said the United States was prepared to take other approaches toward a Middle East settlement.

"We agree that the step-by-step approach is likely to be the most productive," Dr. Kissinger said at Ben-Gurion Airport before starting talks in Jerusalem.

But he added pointedly that the United States "is essentially committed to rapid progress" and does not subscribe to any special way of achieving it.

In an obvious reference to the Geneva conference, which the Soviet Union and some Arab states want resumed, Dr. Kissinger said, "We are prepared to explore other means and other forums, if necessary."

A&P told to stop ads for unavailable goods

Washington

One of the nation's largest food chains, A&P, has been ordered to stop advertising goods at a stated price unless the company ensures it has the advertised products to sell, the Federal Trade Commission said Monday.

An FTC administrative law judge ruled that A&P has violated federal trade laws by failing in many cases to have advertised goods available. In other cases the goods were available but were priced higher than the advertised figure, said Daniel H. Hanscom, the official who heard the FTC case against the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, Inc.

The decision was preliminary and is subject to appeal by the food chain or to review by the commission itself, the FTC said.

Mr. Hanscom said an FTC survey showed that in 80 A&P stores in 20 cities, a total of 1,402 advertised items out of 10,793 were found to be either unavailable or overpriced.

Pakistan leaders ban Awami opposition party

Islamabad, Pakistan

The Pakistani Government banned the opposition National Awami Party Monday, and ordered its property

confiscated following the arrest of 60 of its top leaders, including Abdul Wali Khan, party chief and opposition leader in the National Assembly.

The move came two days after the assassination of the senior minister in the North-West Frontier Province, Hayat Muhammad Khan Sherpao, a close friend of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. The government blamed opposition terrorism for the killing.

In Peshawar, the provincial capital where Mr. Sherpao was killed in a bomb blast Saturday, mobs burned down the offices of a newspaper owned by the Awami Party and ransacked offices of pro-Awami lawyers.

Pentagon under fire for contract with Saudis

Washington

Responding to congressional criticism, a U.S. military spokesman said Monday the Pentagon hires a private firm to train Saudi Arabian national guardsmen for the Arab country's general internal security as well as protection of its oil wells.

Major Gen. Winant Sidle, the spokesman, said that ex-U.S. servicemen hired by the Vinnell Corporation of Los Angeles will teach the Saudi Arabian guardsmen to fire various weapons, but will not train them in field tactics.

Sens. Henry M. Jackson and Hubert H. Humphrey have called for a congressional investigation of the contract. Senator Jackson has requested Sen. John C. Stennis (D) of Mississippi, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, to conduct hearings.

Saigon policemen arrest Buddhist nun protesters

Saigon

Police scuffled with protesting Buddhist nuns as opposition politicians staged an antigovernment hunger strike in central Saigon Monday, the eve of the Tet Lunar New Year holiday.

The demonstrations against South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu came after a presidential new year message calling on the public to give full support to the military fighting Communist forces in various parts of the country.

President Thieu, urging public order and increased production during the coming year, called for a year of determination in the fight for victory over communism.

But a group of 27 Buddhist nuns gathered a few hundred yards from the presidential palace with protest banners. They scuffled with police, who eventually herded them into vans and took them away.

Banks with Israel ties feel Arab pressures

London

Two London merchant banks with Jewish connections which have been excluded from an international loan involving Arab funds expressed their resentment Monday at being victims of discrimination.

But spokesmen for the two — S. G. Warburg and N. M. Rothschild — were clearly anxious to avoid any escalation of the episode into a financial confrontation.

A spokesman for Rothschild said Arab moves to squeeze out merchant banks with interests in Israel from international deals were a matter for concern and had been going on for three to four months. He said "appropriate measures" were being taken.

The boycott question came to a head this weekend when it was disclosed

that Warburg and Rothschild had been left out of an international loan issue for the Japanese group, Marubeni, because of Arab pressure. Banking sources said the resistance came from Kuwaiti and Libyan institutions.

Cambodia plans drive to clear lifeline

Phnom Penh

A big military operation will be launched in Cambodia within the next three days to drive insurgent forces from the banks of the Mekong River and open the lifeline for vital supplies to the capital, military sources said here Monday.

The operation was said to be vital to the defense of the beleaguered city. The sources said ammunition



supplies were running low with no more than three weeks of reserves on hand. There is also an acute food shortage in the capital.

Communist-led insurgents gained control of several stretches along the Mekong River soon after they launched their current wave of attacks around Phnom Penh on New Year's Day.

A few ammunition barges and tankers managed to run the gauntlet along the Mekong, but several other vessels have been lost.

Conyers sees prospect for gun-control law

Washington

Support in Congress for gun-control legislation is growing and there is a good chance such a bill may be passed this year, Rep. John Conyers Jr. said Monday.

The Michigan Democrat announced that his subcommittee on crime would open hearings on gun-control legislation next week.

MINI-BRIEFS

Oil summit in March

Kuwait announced Monday that oil-producing nations will convene a summit conference in Algeria March 6 to consider the position they will take at a later meeting with the Western industrialized nations on energy issues.

Cuba-Iran ties

Cuba and Iran have decided to establish diplomatic relations, Havana radio said Monday. Monitored in Miami, the report said the exchange of ambassadors would take place in the near future.

Asian aid compromise?

President Ford and Congress may be moving toward a possible compromise on the controversial question of U.S. aid to South Vietnam and Cambodia. A group of 82 congressmen have asked Mr. Ford in a letter to engage in a dialogue on phasing out all U.S. aid to the two countries. "We are not prepared to let it continue indefinitely," they said. In a recent interview, Mr. Ford reportedly indicated he might be willing to stop large-scale aid in three years.

New Chief of OMB

James T. Lynn was sworn in Monday in Washington as director of the White House Office of Management and Budget.

Hairstyle charge hit

A United States military judge in Frankfurt, West Germany, dismissed insubordination charges Monday against a black woman soldier who refused to change her hairstyle. Judge Sandford W. Harvey said the prosecution had failed to make clear exactly what offense the woman, Sp. 4/c Babette Peyton of Chicago had committed by refusing to change her "corn roll" hairstyle, which involves wearing the hair in closely plaited braids.

Dean talk barred

Florida Atlantic University in Boca Raton, Fla., has barred John W. Dean III from making a scheduled paid appearance April 17 on grounds it would violate university rules against use of facilities by a promoter.

"The whole thing is to make learning more relative to the kids," said Mr. Tomasello. "We even have the kids study box scores and standings in the sports pages because this is a way of teaching them table interpretations."

"Our teaching motto here at the University School is: 'There's got to be a better way.'"

★ IRA truce call lifts hopes for Ulster

Continued from Page 1

Protestant leaders in Northern Ireland reacted with suspicion to the IRA announcement. William Craig, leader of the hard-line Protestant Vanguard movement, said he would not attach any great importance to the cease-fire unless it were accompanied by a surrender of arms. The IRA's leaders were probably trying "to gain credibility and win a breathing space," he said.

Held

Roman Catholics were more enthusiastic. John Hume, deputy leader of the moderate Social Democratic and Labour Party, said he would "warmly welcome" any cessation of violence.

Held

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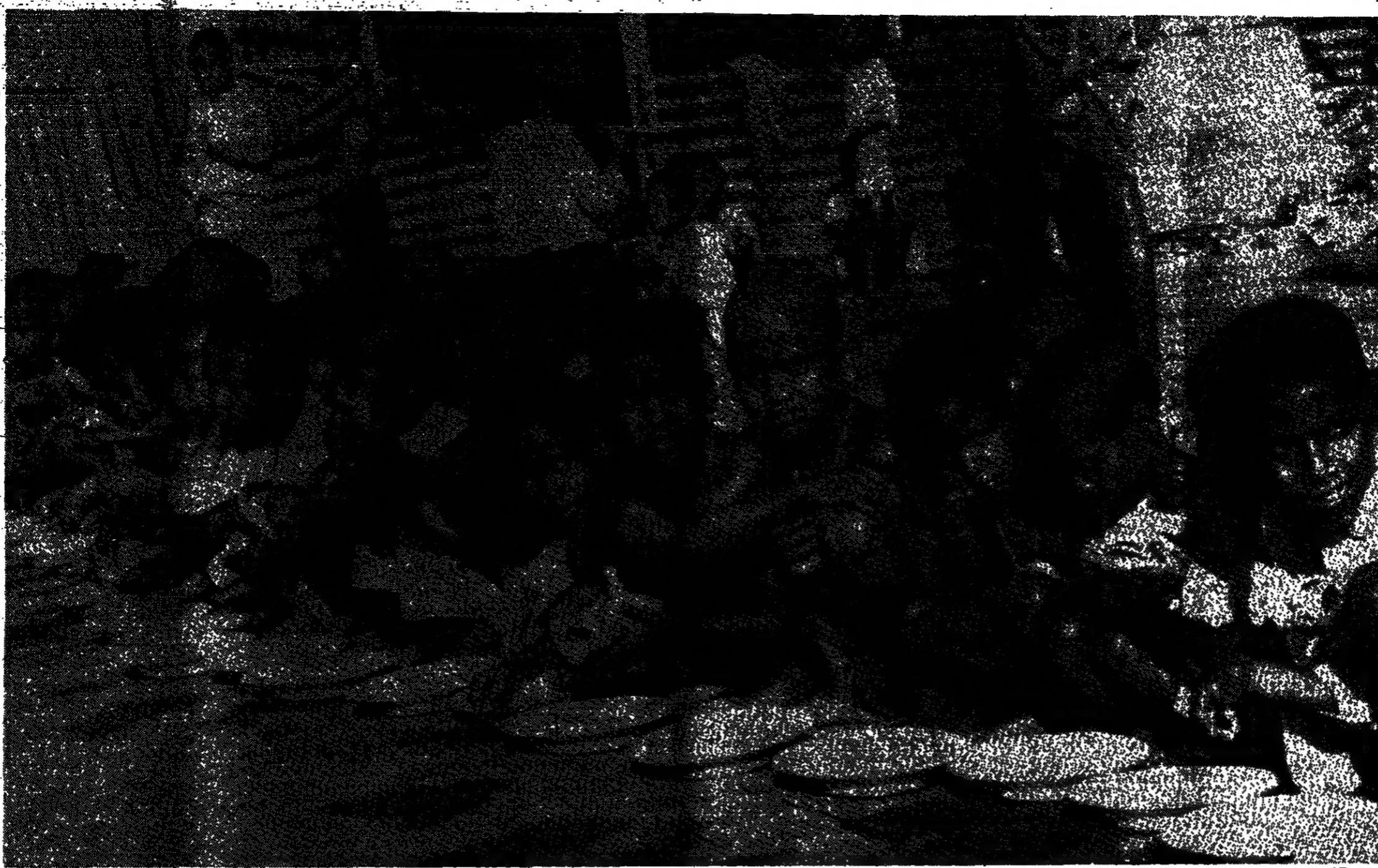
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Children wait for food for their bowls in northern Bangladesh.

AP photo

The long-term pull needed to avert starvation

MANAGING OUR PLANET

Pattern for survival

Bangladesh is a test case for the world community. Its overriding problem is having too many mouths to feed. Emergency relief aid is a palliative, not a remedy. The West must put its weight behind longer-term agricultural and development programs that can help Bangladesh help itself.

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Dacca, Bangladesh
In Bangladesh the population explosion is not a mere statistic. It is a grimy five-year-old in a fetid refugee camp, wailing its heart out because it has devoured its two biscuits per day and wants more.

It is a gaunt 2½-acre farmer, struggling to feed seven mouths on the output of his paddy field and on the five to six takas (75 cents) he makes daily as a porter in the market during the six months his field is flooded.

It is a 12-acre farmer recalling that his father had 80 acres, divided among five sons. Now, with six sons of his own, he knows that he cannot subdivide his holding much further without condemning all his sons alike to grinding poverty.

Smaller population

Once, the undivided province of Bengal was the granary of India, the first substantial conquest of the British 200 years ago under Clive and Hastings. Its flat, green lands, crisscrossed by rivers and canals, produced

cotton, jute, and jute; its fine muslins and silks clothed emperors and kings.

Even after partition into Hindu West Bengal and Muslim East Pakistan in 1947, what is now Bangladesh (then East Pakistan) was rich agriculturally and crowded, but not overcrowded. Its population of some 35 million was less than half the 78 million of today, and its jute brought undivided Pakistan the bulk of its export earnings.

Aid total: \$2 billion

Bangladesh became independent in December, 1971, after a nine-month guerrilla struggle against occupying West Pakistani troops, with help from invading Indian armies in the final stages. The previous year there had been a disastrous hurricane and flood. The new government's early months were spent trying to reestablish production while importing food at the trebled and quadrupled world price levels of 1973 and 1974. The 1974 rice crop looked hopeful; then came summer floods, reducing the harvest by a crucial 10 percent. At the World Food Conference at Rome in November, the plight of Bangladesh and its starving millions was depicted in harrowing detail.

World response has been generous and, on the whole, timely. Since independence, this aid has totaled more than \$2 billion, mostly in food, of which \$507 million came from the United States.

But this humanitarian aid cannot of itself solve Bangladesh's fundamental problem: too many mouths to feed. Although food production has grown annually except in disaster years, it has not kept pace with the 3 percent annual increase in population. By 2006 Bangladesh will have 280 million people. If the World Bank's hopes of bringing the growth rate down to 2 percent are realized, it will still have 182 million people — 1½ times the Japanese population in an area 2½ times smaller, or about the size of Wisconsin.

3,000 refugees

Behind the cattle market on the northwest outskirts of Dacca is the Mirpur gruel kitchen, where the Salvation Army feeds about 4,000 refugees a day on biscuits, powdered milk, and a watery vegetable soup. Here in the warming sunlight of Dacca's brief winter, I met Jamiruddin, once an independent farmer, now a landless laborer totally dependent on government handouts.

Jamiruddin and his brother inherited 2½ acres each from their father in the rice-growing district of Mymensingh, north of Dacca. Two and a half acres is not enough for a farmer in Bangladesh, where yearly rice yields average 500 kilograms — 1,100 pounds per acre, compared with the world average of 1,500 kilograms per acre.

So he and his brother rented more land on the so-called "borga" system, under which

the landlord provides the land and gets 50 percent of the harvest while the tenant supplies seed, tools, and fertilizer, and does all the work.

Succession of mishaps

His brother continues to make a go of it. But Jamiruddin had a succession of mishaps. First one of his two cows died. The river shifted, eating away some of the land he had inherited. Of course, this meant new land was created somewhere else. But such land belongs by law to the government and goes in practice to the wealthier members of the community who can afford to bid for it.

Each year Jamiruddin went a bit more into debt — the usual system being that for every 100 takas worth he borrowed before the harvest, he would have to return 150 takas at harvest time four months later. (7.5 takas equals \$1 at the inflated official rate.) Gradually, reluctantly, he sold off his land, silver by silver, as if slicing off his very flesh and bone, and knowing that once gone he could never afford to buy a parcel back.

Finally, he was entirely a tenant farmer; he had no land left of his own. Then came the great flood of 1974, destroying Jamiruddin's hut and washing away his tools. He gathered up wife and five children; sold the pitiful bits and pieces of tools and utensils he had left, and fled southward to Dacca aboard a free government train. If and when he can find work as a day laborer, he will earn from five to six takas (nominally worth about 75 cents, actually worth probably one-third of this amount) a day. How long would it take him to earn the money to buy a team of oxen, the minimum he would require to become a tenant farmer again? "Allah knows," says Jamiruddin, inclining his head.

There is nothing unusual about Jamiruddin's case. Bangladesh has a population density of 1,380 persons per square mile, or 2,100 persons per arable square mile. Eighty percent of the country's citizens are farmers, and of these, 30 to 40 percent are landless. The average farm size is 2½ to 8 acres. Even if Jamiruddin had managed to keep his farm, his five children, inheriting equal shares, would have had to make do with half an acre each.

More than humanitarianism

A Western reader may be tempted to ask at this point what Jamiruddin's plight has to do with him. If he has humanitarian instincts, and most people do, he may want to do all he possibly can to help out, up to and including what a young British couple recently did — auctioning off most of their belongings and sending the proceeds to a Bangladesh relief agency.

But even at the humanitarian level, doubts

creep in when one reads of local corruption in Bangladesh siphoning off food meant for the poor. And in any case, what can an outsider do to solve Bangladesh's fundamental problem of population? What is the use of sending money or grain if the result is simply more mouths to be fed?

This is the real gap between the rich and poor nations, this seeming inability of the rich to go beyond humanitarian gestures that will save their consciences. For Bangladesh's real problems begin at the point at which humanitarian aid stops.

Potential for farming

They are not insoluble problems. Bangladesh's soil is as good as that of Japan, where production of rice is four or five times as high. If the same \$2 billion in humanitarian relief that Bangladesh has so far received were to be invested in raising food production, studies by the Harvard Center for Population Studies and by the World Bank show that rice and wheat production could be raised from the 12-million-ton level of today to about 20 million tons by 1983.

This would be barely enough to support the 130 million people who would be living in Bangladesh by that time. Agricultural export commodities, first and foremost jute, would have to be expanded, and there would have to be some industrial exports as well, to pay for needed food imports.

Family planning, acutely needed in Bangladesh, is needed throughout the underdeveloped world. Lester Brown, the agricultural expert, estimates that for the underdeveloped world as a whole \$2 billion should suffice to get a comprehensive program of family planning and maternal care started.

Programs questioned

Yet these are the programs — agricultural and economic development, family planning, education — that tend not to receive the unquestioning support among Western citizens that a program of immediate humanitarian food aid can awaken. Emergency aid is essential. The other kind of aid takes longer and its results may be less immediately visible.

Development experts have been engaged in this kind of work for decades. They have made mistakes and so have their host governments. But, today, more than ever, they require the understanding support and continuing commitment of ordinary citizens whose instinct may be to reach for their wallets in a one-time gesture or to recoil from the enormity of the problem. Without this support and commitment, Bangladesh's tragedy, repeated and magnified throughout the underdeveloped world, could produce such instability as to overwhelm us all.

Second of five articles: Tomorrow: Iran — an oil-rich example.

Whole oil mood shifts to greater optimism

By David R. Francis

BOSTON
The financial difficulties associated with the four-fold increase in the price of oil are proving manageable.

Talk of desperate oil-consuming countries going to war to solve the petrodollar problem is fading.

Economic scene

Notes Rimmer de Vries, chief international economist for Morgan Guaranty Trust Company: "The whole mood is more optimistic."

What causes cheer

Here's what has caused the new cheer:

The Treasury now estimates that the peak "financial accumulation" of the oil-producing countries will be \$200 billion to \$250 billion by 1980. Thereafter the pile of financial assets will level off and start to decline by 1985.

The countries belonging to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) are displaying considerable caution and responsibility in their investment policies. They are acting conservatively, not wildly.

Though not reducing the price of petroleum as the United States at first demanded, the OPEC nations have maintained relative price stability for their product. The price of oil, indeed, may now go up less rapidly than the price of industrial goods on average. The consumer countries thus will find it easier to pay for their higher oil bills.

The OPEC countries are stepping up their assistance to the poorer developing countries. More than \$5 billion already has been allocated.

Though their conservation programs are not yet all complete, the major consuming countries are showing some success in stabilizing oil consumption.

There are some signs that a stabilized oil-consumption rate can be accomplished with only a minimum of economic damage.

A new study by the Conference Board finds that the United States energy use could grow at an annual rate of only 1.5 percent a year, from 1973 to 1985 without damage to the economy. That compares with a growth rate of 2.1 percent posted between 1947 and 1973.

The explosion in exploration

for new oil is just beginning to produce results. These new oil sources — in Mexico, off the Indian coast near Bombay, in Brazil, in the North Sea and elsewhere — show promise of meeting the world's growth needs. Thus the use of Middle East oil can be kept level.

Reduction held possible

That is important. Such countries as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and the Persian Gulf sheikhdoms have little population to support an enormous indefinite expansion of imports. It may even be necessary for them to reduce their oil production to maintain prices at some stage.

In general, however, the capacity of the OPEC nations to expand their imports and other expenditures at an astonishing rate has been, perhaps, the most encouraging factor to the experts.

Morgan Guaranty's Mr. de Vries figures the sharp rise in OPEC imports of goods and services already may have resulted in the oil-producing countries having reached a plateau in their current account surplus at about \$65 billion.

Next year, he notes, the surplus probably will decline. It could disappear before the end of the decade.

Perhaps it all goes to show that money tends to burn a hole in the pants pockets of countries as well as individuals.

The financing of the oil deficit, therefore, appears to be a serious problem for only a few more years, concludes Morgan Guaranty in its monthly publication, *World Financial Markets*.

Morgan Guaranty also comments that so far the domestic and international money markets do not appear to have been strained excessively by the heavy influx of petrodollars.

About 50 percent of the \$65 billion surplus of the OPEC countries was placed in banks in 1974. This percentage now appears to be declining as the new oil-rich countries learn more about how to invest their money. Further, that money which goes into banks is tending to go to a larger number of them, reducing financial risks somewhat.

The consuming countries must continue their efforts to trim petroleum usage and develop substitutes. But it is encouraging to at least see some easing of an economic problem — especially as the domestic recession deepens.



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Oregon logger marks timber loaded on flatcars for journey to mills

Wood—America's renewable resource

By T. W. Klemm
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Moosy Creek, Ore.

A warning frequently heard is that America is running out of trees.

On the contrary, after more than 300 years of steady tree-cutting, for firewood, for ships' masts, and for more than 5,000 modern wood products, the United States today has nearly 75 percent as much timberland as there was when Columbus first saw the New World.

Timber is the nation's only renewable natural resource. And 20th-century reforestation programs are designed to meet America's timber needs into the foreseeable future.

Trees being cut today are more completely used than ever before, and so make this natural resource go further than it once did.

As recently as the middle 1800s only about 50 or 60 percent of a tree was

used. Today the mills make use of more than 90 percent. The "leftovers" of earlier years now go into such things as fuel, charcoal briquettes and ground cover.

Seedlings planted

Phil Hahn, chief genetics forester for the Georgia Pacific Corporation, in charge of the timber company's Robert F. Pamplin Forest Research Center here, directs the company's tree-growing research program, under which the company now is planting five seedlings for every 100 trees harvested on its timberlands.

There will be "even more planted in the future," promises company chairman Pamplin.

Results of the work here are shared,

Mr. Hahn says, not only with other Georgia Pacific regions, but also with other companies. "There really aren't any secrets," Mr. Hahn points out.

Tree research includes selection of sound, older trees from which seeds and grafts can be taken to propagate new and healthier trees with a greater resistance to disease and a shorter growing time required to reach cutting size.

Begun in 1920

The primary goal of forest research is to reduce the time for a tree to reach cutting size. In the natural course of things, it can take perhaps 200 years to reach such a size. Modern reforestation practices are steadily

reducing this growing time, which now is around 50 years.

Reforestation is not a new idea. It was practiced first around 1920, but its scientific development was held back by the economic crisis of the late 1920s and early 1930s. In the 1930s, there was some tree planting done to create jobs, but it was not until after World War II that reforestation as now practiced was begun.

Here at the company's "tree farm," as it is known locally, the 12 greenhouses have an annual capacity of nearly 3 million seedlings, of which some 1 million are for field planting, and the others used for grafting, seed, orchard planting and progeny testing.

Mr. Hahn says that not every seedling planted will grow to maturity, in spite of the best efforts of geneticists. Of the 500 trees usually planted to an acre of forestland, the ultimate loss will be around 200, or perhaps a little more, he said.

BUSINESS HIGHLIGHTS

Product-recall trend up

As many as one-quarter of the 500 largest consumer-oriented corporations in the United States recalled products in 1974, and increasingly they have been pulling back products without waiting for consumer complaints or reports of injuries, according to a study by the Conference Board.

An analysis in the February issue of The Conference Board Record notes a trend toward "defensive" product recalls, spurred by a growing number of product liability cases in court and by increased government vigilance and more militant consumer groups.

A growing number of companies, says E. Patrick McGuire, director of the study, think that "when in doubt — recall."

The study suggests there will be at least 25 million product units recalled each year through 1980.

Recalls of that magnitude could place small or weaker companies in consumer fields in serious jeopardy, the report warns.

"As a matter of public policy," Mr. McGuire says, "we've already decided that recalls have to be made regardless of the cost. It's quite logical to assume . . . that in the case of recall-related bankruptcies, the government and ultimately the taxpayers will become the financiers of last resort."

The Conference Board is a private business and economic research organization.

Airlines cite \$1 billion '74 losses

The world's scheduled airlines posted total losses exceeding \$1 billion in 1974, Knut Hammarskjold, director general of the International Air Transport Association (IATA), says.

Mr. Hammarskjold says the airlines are expected to show a loss of at least 3.2 percent on operating revenues of more than \$30 billion, down from a 3 percent overall industry net profit in 1973.

Mr. Hammarskjold told an international meeting on tourism that this loss figure doesn't include interest expenses and taxes.

Iran's oil revenues quadrupled

Iranian oil revenues quadrupled to close to \$20 billion in 1974, the chairman of the National Iranian Oil Company disclosed in an annual report.

Meanwhile, Indonesia's total earnings from oil taxes and royalties are expected to increase 260 percent over last year's, according to an annual report by Indonesia's Minister of Mining, Muhammad Saldi.

Spain would aid automakers

The Spanish Government would give "maximum reasonable support" to a Spanish group of automakers for a take-over of British Leyland Motor Corporation's Spanish interests, according to Emilio Miranda Diaz, director of the Spanish steel industries.

Mr. Miranda Diaz made his comments in an interview published in the newspaper ABC. His remarks followed the refusal of General Motors Corporation to accept Spanish Government conditions for its proposed \$11.5-million take-over of Leyland's Auton unit.

The Madrid government's conditions included GM taking no more than 10 percent of the domestic Spanish market while exporting two-thirds of its production.

British Leyland has said it will close its operations in Spain because of mounting losses.

The Spanish group studying the purchase of Auton, which employs 4,500 persons, is composed of Fasa, Renault, Seat, and Citroen.

Containers on order

In addition to purchasing eleven ships from former operators, PRMSA has contracted to buy 14,000 containers from Sea-Land and Sea-Train. It also hopes to buy a new ship now being built at Chester, Pa., for TTT.

Mr. Davila-Diaz said that federal aid will be needed in expanding the Puerto Rican fleet and replacing older vessels with new construction.

He said that his government plans to spend as much as \$1 billion on shipyard construction and fleet expansion during the next 10 years.

Some of the ships will be built in a government-owned shipyard, he said.

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Containers on order

travel

King-size tour in a doll-size package

By Corinne and Baxter Geeting
Written for
The Christian Science Monitor

As experienced tour leaders know, a guide can make your visit memorable, or he can ruin forever your feeling for a gallery, a city, and especially, a country.

The best guide we ever had was the only one we almost refused to accept. It taught us never to make snap judgments.

We had arrived with our group of 26 at Haneda Airport outside Tokyo. It was late at night, and knowing we would be with our guide for the full 21 days in Japan, we looked hopefully for an intelligent, sophisticated son of Nippon.

We had just passed customs when a girl scarcely four feet nine inches tall, about the height of our own eight-year-old son, appeared.

"Are you the Geeting tour? I am your guide," said the doll.

On the way to Tokyo, she said her name was Kaori Yokoyama, but most people called her Baby. ("Not us, Baby," we vowed silently. "We'll phone for a replacement for you tomorrow morning!")

But at the Tokyo Ghiza Hotel, we

were amazed by the smoothness with which she negotiated our arrangements. Before we knew it, everything was settled and she had outlined a beautiful itinerary for the coming day to include the Imperial Palace Plaza, the Diet Building, Meiji Shrine and gardens, Ueno Park, and Asakusa Amusement Park. Lunch would be ordered at the exquisite Happoen Garden in Chinatown, a Mongolian barbecue.

Later she would take us to the Judo Hall, and in the evening we would see the famous Kabuki-za. Did we have any objections? We did not. We assured Baby we would be ready to depart at 9 a.m. And, in the morning, we forgot all about phoning for her replacement.

Baby appeared in a demure pink frock, the bus exactly on time. The hotel staff lined up to wave sayonara as is the custom. Another charming miniature hostess in white blouse, blue skirt, and jaunty cap, with a police whistle about her neck, also accompanied us. She sang and recited poetry when she was not jumping on and off the bus to maneuver it around tight places.

By the end of that first day, we knew Baby was a treasure. We were thankful she was ours for 20 more days. She was a mixture of walking encyclopedia, philosopher, clown, and friend. She had majored in English in the United States and knew how to bridge the gap in our cultures.

On the second day, Baby began her more serious lectures. Gently, she brought to our lives a gold mine of facts. She filled scraps of unused time with language lessons. Before long we could say a few basic words and count up to a thousand in Japanese.

As days flew by, we learned from Baby all manner of fascinating information. Disappointed at having missed Fujiyama because of clouds, Baby consoled us. "You can come 20 times and miss her. She is sooooo shy no one can arrange husband for her. She is 12,365 feet high. Twelve months, 365 day. A year high! They say one who has not climbed Fuji is fool. One who has climbed her more than once is bigger fool."

On a drizzly morning of our last week in Japan we boarded the train at Numazu for Nagoya. Baby had

trained us to line up with baggage for quick access to the rapid train that stopped precisely three minutes.

Within an hour of the train's departure, the radio was carrying news of a typhoon that had hit the Nagoya coast. Everything was deluged. Tourists were warned to stay away. Hotels were closed. Evacuation was under way. We looked for Baby. But she was missing!

For an hour we searched the train in desperation. Then, trotting along the aisle, came Baby, wreathed in smiles. "I have revised itinerary of group, subject of 'course to your approval'" (she was always polite in asking approval). She bowed graciously.

By phone Baby had arranged for us to go directly to Kyoto, one of the most beautiful of Japanese cities. She had lengthened our stay here by two days, but had already inserted many delightful experiences to take up the time. "If this meet approval," she concluded, "group may go to dining room. I have taken liberty of ordering special steak dinner, famous Japanese massaged beef."

Time came to say good-bye to Japan and our beloved guide. We arranged a special farewell dinner at the elegant Osaka Grand Hotel. A huge cake was ordered by the group.

It had mounds of white icing and BABY in red and blue letters.

When it was placed before her at the end of the feast, Baby was obviously astonished, but she never stopped smiling. A tear glistened in her almond eyes, but she rose and gave a charming farewell speech on our wonderful and very "crose friend-ship."

On the following morning, Baby was at the airport to wish us sayonara although her official duties had terminated even before the farewell dinner. We were given a comfortable lobby to wait in, but Baby, along with other Japanese there to say good-bye, had to stand in the sun. It was very hot, but Baby waited the two hours to wave good-bye.

We will never forget that small figure waving daintily until we had lost each other in the distance. It was the final gesture of a nation where to be gracious is as natural as breathing.

Dr. Baxter Geeting is professor of Theater Arts, California State University, Sacramento. Mrs. Geeting is a frequent contributor to magazines and papers (including the Monitor) on arts and crafts. Together, they have led many student tours to Europe and other parts of the world.

Travel

Travel

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travel

Bali charm is still unspoiled by tourism

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Dempasar, Bali
The remarkably artistic and hospitable Balinese are surviving the invasion of tourists with more grace and resilience than many had predicted they would.

To be sure the tourists have had their effect on this island paradise. Advertising has sprung up to deface some of Bali's more heavily traveled tourist routes. Thieves attempting to steal objects from temples to sell to tourists have become a problem in some areas.

In the areas of heaviest tourist concentration, Sanur Beach and Kuta Beach, the traditional Balinese social system of mutual help and community action has come to play a less and less important role.

Balinese concerned with preserving their culture have noted a "tendency toward materialism" among some of their fellow islanders.

Tourism produces change

"Formerly we 'danced' only, for pleasure or in dedication to the gods," said one highly educated Balinese.

"We didn't consider money important," he said. "But now all that seems to be changing."

Since the advent of tourists, the number of fine wood-carvers and other craftsmen seems to have diminished — while the number of people producing junk for the tourists has increased.

Dances are often shortened for the benefit of tourists, with a resulting loss in richness and variation.

Many Balinese consider unnecessary and sometimes ugly the special stages and brick-and-glass structures which have been erected for tourist performances. They are certainly no

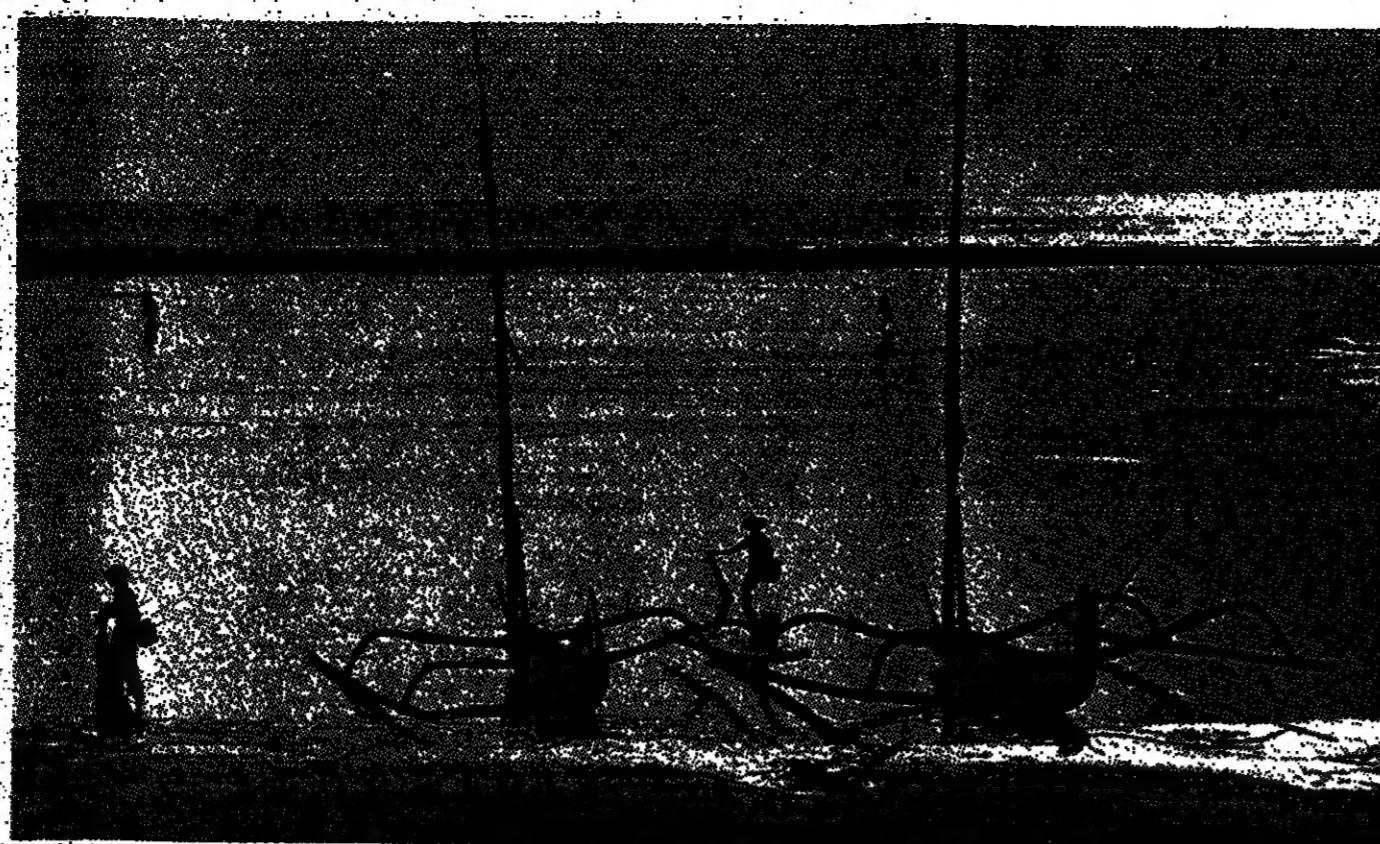


Photo by Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

substitute for the natural surroundings in which traditional dances are held.

But having said all this, one must emphasize that the tourists have left most of Bali's villages virtually untouched. No big hotels exist in the cultural heartland to the north of Denpasar, and none will be allowed there. A big new tourist complex is to be situated south of Denpasar, well away from the main cultural area.

People go the tourist route and then say that Bali has been ruined," said a foreign scholar who knows Bali well. "But I can take you to a hundred villages where it is beautiful still."

"Go just a few hundred yards off some of the main roads, and you won't find commercialization," he said.

The people are nice

"The Balinese are indestructibly nice people — the nicest people in Asia," said an American who has visited the island several times.

Such praise might sound extrava-

gant. But many who have been to Bali would be inclined to agree.

Aside from the beauty of the island and its people, what makes Bali special is the way in which the arts play such an integral role in the people's daily lives. In contrast to nearby Java, where professional troupes of court groups tend to dominate the arts, in Bali virtually everyone engages in artistic activities. Children start learning to dance, paint, or carve at the age of six or seven.

Until recently at least, no special status was accorded to artists because there were so many of them.

Bali is an island of intricate festivals and ceremonies demanded by a religion which is predominantly Hindu but which incorporates elements of Buddhism and the worship of nature and the ancestors.

Even the smallest temple offerings bring forth the artistry of the Balinese. Housewives make intricate rice cookies and finely composed palm leaf decorations and then carry them on their heads to the temples.

But like these offerings, much of the art of the Balinese is transitory. The humid climate wears down stone carvings and other decorations, necessitating continually renewed creativity.

This creativity survived the domination of the Dutch colonialist, the Japanese occupation of World War II, the Indonesian struggle for independence from the Netherlands, and the killing of thousands of communists and their sympathizers just nine years ago.

The fear that tourism would ruin Bali developed eight years ago with the opening near Denpasar of the Bali Beach Hotel, Bali's first luxury hotel. The construction a few years later of a jet airport, permitting direct flights to Bali from overseas, created even more anxiety about the durability of the island's culture.

At the time the jet airport was being built, only 30,000 tourists visited Indonesia over a one-year period. By 1973 the number had swelled to more than a quarter of a million.

Pinehurst: golf, other sports year-round

By Leavitt F. Morris
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Pinehurst, N.C.

Some \$10 million in hotel renovations, condominiums, and other facilities are giving new dimensions to Pinehurst, the "golfing capital of the world."

The Diamondhead Corporation, which bought the 8,000 acre site from the Tufts family of Boston, wants to develop it into a year-round family resort. The new owners hope to suit all ages and athletic interests. However, golf will remain the prime attraction it has become thanks to five championship golf courses that have earned the area the "golfing capital" title.

There are additional golfing attractions: For the third consecutive year one of golf's most prestigious tournaments, the 1975 World Open Championship, will take place here in September. Last year the purse was \$300,000, of which \$80,000 went to the winner. Other events that bring many golfers to Pinehurst are the Men's North and South Amateur tournaments, May 5 to 10, and the Women's North and South tourney in April.

The expanded program of recreational activities has attracted devotees of tennis, horseback riding, archery, skeet shooting, and water sports. Tennis especially has come in for attention here, with 12 new courts adjacent to the Pinehurst Tennis Club in addition to 12 more courts for the loss of condominium owners.

For horseback riders, the Pinehurst Riding Club offers two training and riding rings, as well as two new stables capable of accommodating 40 animals. There are also 300 miles of scenic bridle trails.

Located beyond the village limits is the Pinehurst Archery and Gun Club, rated one of the finest in the country.

Lake Pinehurst, a 200 acre body of water, provides swimming, sail boating, and fishing. No power boats are permitted, with the exception of those driven electrically.

When James Tufts, a Boston soda

On the scene

fountain manufacturer, first saw this land in the 1890s, he envisaged a recreational area for people who wanted relief from the northern winters. Although the words "ecology" and "environment" were not used much in those days, Mr. Tufts employed landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted to make the area attractive yet maintain its virgin quality. Mr. Olmsted, then somewhat of an unknown, today is considered one of the foremost in his profession in American history.

One of his major achievements was turning 770 acres of swampy, overgrown land into New York's Central Park. He also redesigned the approach to the nation's capital — originally a squatters' slum — and led the fight to save Yosemite.

Today's visitors who walk or ride the trails here benefit from Mr. Olmsted's foresight. At every turn there are shrubs — azaleas, viburnum, blueberries, redbud, and sumac. Wildflowers grow in profusion, including violets, trillium, lady-slippers, and dwarf iris.

It is only fair to report that on some days from December through early February, weather conditions here can curtail many of the outdoor sports, especially golf. Temperatures can get well below freezing and at times there are heavy frosts, even some light snow. However, on many other days it is warm enough for most recreational activities.

Pinehurst's first hotel, the Holly Inn, is still a favorite with many. Operating for years under the name the Carolina Hotel, it is considered one of the best in the country, with excellent food and accommodations and outstanding service. Now, to the dismay of some Carolina lovers, it is known as the Pinehurst Hotel. But the completely renovated accommodations, the food, and service, are still excellent.

Travel

Travel

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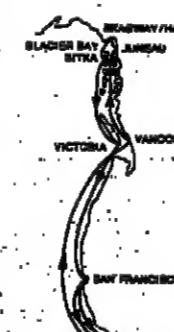
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home



By a staff photographer



Photo by Joshua Freiwald

How's your window view?

By Marilyn Hoffman
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
If the view from your window is dismal, or simply uninteresting, make your view indoors. Divert the eye from the outside aspect by creating such a delightful inner room-scape that you scarcely notice what is beyond the windowpane.

You can do it with shades or shutters or stained glass. Or plants. Or works of art, or fabric. Or a combination of several of these elements.

There are dozens of little tricks that anyone can follow, and leading interior designers know and use them all. Decorator Emily Malino of Washington, D.C., says, "One of my favorite systems is to use vertical shade-cloth louvers as a marvelous view stopper. These ingenious, skinny vanes can be opened to allow light or air to enter, or they may be rotated to close out the outdoors.

How to paint a 'vista'

"If you crave a vista," Miss Malino, continues, "or a supergraphic design, simply paint one to the face of the vertical vanes with quick-drying acrylic paint." She warns, however, that the would-be artist should work out a reduced-scale drawing on graph paper first, to make sure it is the right size and shape for the room. Paint but one side of each vane, she advises, so that if you want to erase your view you can merely rotate louvers in order to get the blank unpainted side.

Even posh Park Avenue co-ops have bleak views sometimes, and designer Bebe Winkler resorted to whole walls of louvered shutters to shut out those dull scenes. She turned the living-room "view" inward by highlighting modern works of art with 15 ceiling track spots. She dramatized the "no view" dining room by putting shiny black-patent-leather vinyl on the walls, a black-mirror top on the square dining table, and black leather on the gleaming chrome dining chairs. She stretched black aluminum

horizontal blinds from wall to wall over the two narrow windows. These can be opened for daylight but, closed, they make a shiny window wall, day or night.

"I simply made this space into a stunning inner room with little dependence on windows at all," the decorator explained.

New York designer Joseph Braswell solved the problem of screening out ungainly sights from an upper East Side apartment by installing floor-to-ceiling louvered window doors across the window walls. These louvered window doors filter in ample natural daylight but obscure the somewhat-less-than-inspiring view outside.

Designer Billy Baldwin uses a cream-colored glazed chintz Roman shade, drawn down to the sill, to neatly block out a huge blob of a building on his near cityscape. Roman shades at smaller window spaces, on either side of the lowered shade, are kept raised; but the eye has been diverted from the vista below.

Panels, fragments used

The use of stained-glass panels and fragments has become another popular means of containing rooms, and of lending brilliant color and luminosity, while obscuring outdoor ugliness.

Herbert Kosovitz, a San Francisco architect (as illustrated here), used both stained glass and shutters to diffuse a sordid view from a window in his remodeled townhouse.

Clyde Rich, a Manhattan architect-interior designer, has given his New York studio apartment an "internal" view by making his single 16-ft. window wall into a "display box for plants and art" rather than a frame for an outside view.

The main purpose of placing art and plants in a window opening, he explains, is to stop the eye and hold attention within the room, rather than in what lies beyond it. He both hangs and banks plants in his window. He uses neon sculpture and ceramic sculpture on the low windowsill.

Kinetic art lights up

A white-metal kinetic art by Le

Parc, hanging in the window, lights up at night, and its silver disks move gently in the air. Mr. Rich has also hung a black-and-white engraving directly in front of the glass.

The simplest method, he feels, is to hang, by means of screw-eyes in tops of frames, framed art or stained glass over big window expanses. The works are then hung from hooks screwed into insets over windows. He has installed a ceiling brass picture molding from which he suspends both art work and spotlights.

"If you illuminate brightly what you place in front of a window, it will also stop the eye," he explains. He spotlights both clusters of plants and works of art. He also occasionally hangs a framed square of batik in a window, which he says "can appear luminous with the light streaming through."

Indoor worlds' created

Window shades, in the hands of ingenious people, "take the bad news out of bad views," as one decorator puts it. Many people have created their own indoor worlds by painting window shades to suit their own fancy. Designer John Van Koert, for instance, using enamel paint and magic markers, interpreted freehand, a whole city landscape on his high-rise window shades. Some people introduce additional pattern into their rooms by laminating a favorite print fabric to window shades and then enjoy the effect as "art."

Designer Shirley Regendahl combines scalloped window shades, textured and piped in contrasting colors, with short cafe curtains to block from view a dismal city outlook.

Sometimes just a cloud of sheer white curtaining is enough to gently blur a disenchanted view, but let in maximum sun and light. I use this device in a dining window which looks directly into an opposite building wall.

Japanese shoji window panels are yet another solution for screening out bad views, but letting in good light. These, along with sliding architectural panels of many sizes and shapes, have persuaded many people to forgo elaborate drapery and curtain treatments in favor of permanent panels that don't wear out and don't have to be taken down and cleaned.

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MURIEL BELL, BOX 188, DEPT. R, WESTWOOD, N.J. 07675

[Signature]

Use vertical blinds for updated look

Written for
The Christian Science Monitor

The decorative and functional value of vertical blinds made of shade cloth has been fully recognized by architects, interior designers, and homeowners. They are strong, durable, and washable. They control light, provide privacy, help to insulate a room, and look well in both traditional and contemporary settings.

Here are some answers to pertinent questions about them:

• What is a shade-cloth vertical blind?

Vertical vanes of window shade cloth, from approximately three to six inches wide, can be cut any length to fit any window — either the regular silled, or the floor-to-ceiling type.

They can be wall- or ceiling-hung within the reveal (the space between a window frame and the face of a wall), if it is deep enough to accommodate the installation, or outside on brackets. The basic hardware is available with lower track, or without.

• How do they work?

The vanes rotate 180 degrees so that they can be adjusted to any angle for complete flexibility of light, sun, and view control. They stack compactly vane-on-vane and can be made to pull back to the right or the left, or can open in the center like curtains.

• Does light penetrate?

Shade cloth for vertical blinds can be ordered in as many variations of color and texture as shades. They can contribute a warm, colorful look or a subtle effect at the windows, as desired. Some weaves are more light-dimming than others. An added advantage is that vanes can be adjusted in a partially open position to let in as much — or as little — light as desired in a "ribbed" effect.

• What can these blinds do architecturally?

Shade-cloth verticals can be used in several ways to remodel a window wall without making expensive structural changes. When plaster or poor and windows are not ceiling-high or are awkwardly placed on the wall, vertical blinds can be run in a single unbroken line from wall to wall, ceiling to floor, to conceal these handicaps.

When a floor-to-ceiling installation is indicated, vertical blinds conceal radiators, air conditioners, and, when the vanes are turned to the proper angle, these can be run, without exposing the naked window.

For easy access outside, vertical blinds are "ideal" for sliding glass doors. They can pull back away from the panel that opens. When regular length windows and glass doors are installed in tandem, the blinds can be cut to accommodate the sill and door lengths without breaking the decorative line across the window wall.

When window walls turn a corner without any visible structural division, the blinds can join in the corner when closed and stack at the "far" ends of each window when open.

Hanging plants (above left) at staggered heights, stop the eye at this Westside, Manhattan window. San Francisco architect Herbert Kosovitz uses shutters, stained glass panel, and plants to hide an uninteresting view (above). Shade cloth verticals (below) hang ceiling to floor, by interior designer Juan Mir, offset the wall covering's crisscross design and blend with flooring.



Fewer full-time mothers—more day care

The Day Care Book: The Why, What, and How of Community Day Care
by Vicki Breitbart. New York:
Alfred A. Knopf. \$7.95 cloth; \$3.95
paper.

the author from the standpoint of its benefits to the family.

Care defended

But is day care really good for children?

Several recent studies indicate that it is, the author says. One study, comparing young children of working and nonworking mothers, revealed no significant differences in physical fitness or emotional behavior. Researchers found that "for daughters, maternal employment may contribute to a greater admiration of the mother, a concept of the female role which includes less restrictions."

Other studies have compared infants who were placed in day-care centers at age 1 and infants who remained at home with their mothers. At 30 months, the children who had been in the day-care center had measurably higher IQ levels than those who had been reared at home. There was no difference between the two groups in the strength of their attachment to the mothers.

Who is caring for America's preschool children?

The answer would indicate older siblings, neighbors, and family day-care homes, to name a few. In fact, over 80 percent of these children are in private homes, mostly unlicensed. Others are enrolled in centers which are funded federally or through state and community resources.

These statistics are found in the collection of articles included in "The Day Care Book." Myths are explored, facts presented; new trends discussed. The subject is approached by

this book. Some are franchise operations.

The federal government is also interested. Under the Social Security Act, day care has been available to children of welfare recipients. In 1968, under amendments to the Economic Opportunities Act, \$15 million was authorized for day-care services in conjunction with a job-training program. But once the mother was employed, she was no longer eligible for the day-care service.

Later, the U.S. Congress passed, but former President Richard M. Nixon vetoed, a child-care bill which would have made day care possible for more families of differing incomes and would have given communities greater say in the organization and administration.

"The Day Care Book" details how to start a center or play group and furnishes a list of resources, including information on budgets and licensing. For anyone who has asked, "What shall I do about my children when I go to work?" this book offers some solutions.

Mrs. Grosgebauer is a former kindergarten teacher, mother of a two-year-old, and a writer of varied experience.

The Home Forum.

Song of the thrush

Harry Martensen

Harry Martensen is winner of the most recent Nobel Prize for Literature. The essay is translated by W. H. Auden and Les Stobberg.

Somewhere in the forest, evening there sits a thrush. We cannot see him, but his song spreads abroad wider and wider like ripples in a pond. Though it brings relief and is entirely unexpressive what we mean by sadness and by "far-away" is there, everywhere among the silent motionless spruce trees — and the evening sun paints the tall trunks of the trees with the same colour: "away."

Everywhere on earth, but above all in its forests, respond remote and expressive strings and what is meant by divination rushes restlessly over heaths and valleys. Lights and shadows of the same timbre come and go, free and fetter. The eye begins to search. Where is the thrush sitting? Perhaps here, perhaps there. The eye helps the ear to choose trees, but the song spirals down from so many hundred branches that it makes a riddle of itself. Are they new tones or the same eternal ones? Now are heard the tones of an inhaled melody. They seem to be moving backwards, thrown against the distant background. It seems to the ear as if a whole cubic mile on either side of the thrush is filled with this gentle inhalation.

Instinctively he perches where the entrance to the forest valley becomes like a giant Tibetan lure, instinctively perches on the right branch, located where the air is like an ear-drum.

Somewhere in this very forest, in the still of the evening, among its thousand peaks, sits its most sensitive crossroads. One can hear him trying out many different places and trees until he finds the very one which at this particular moment has the greatest resonance.

He wants to be heard and to hear himself spread his evening speech more richly and purely than

ever before. But first his instrument has to be tuned. This he does by flying around to discover where, in the spaces of the forest, the most sensitive chords are heard this evening.

It may take him an hour or two before he manages to find out how the layers of air tonight stand tuned in relation to each other?

"Yes! Here!" he sometimes seems to cry. But there is a heaviness in the air which he must tune away. More accurately than any mathematician he can discover that the worst part was caused by a current of air, rising from some small remote dell in the recesses of the forest. His song must be reiterated. But where? In some places he only utters a few notes. They are enough to tell him that this is not the right place. He dashes off again.

Sometimes he comes near to despair. This evening, perhaps he will never find the right music, never find the tall pine tree where the finest inhaled tones of the bird flute are in accordance with the whims and laws of the air-realm.

Well, at long last, he comes near to it. Perfect he cannot be. Once in a thousand years perhaps, by sheer chance a single thrush achieves perfection. But he comes near to it, perches in the vicinity of clarity. The layers of air are fairly well outwitted, the echo possibilities fairly well employed in the direction he wants.

Then, he strikes up his song, a small thrush playing on a giant instrument, enormous masses of obedient air completely absorbing and reproducing the sounds of his throat-flute.

Thus he sings for a long time until dusk falls, and his song now conveys the image of the curve of a remote bow, string together in the world of longing, with its honesties and dishonesties on a thread of the question which vanishes in the direction of the great Clock of Nothingness as it checkboxes within the core of the setting sun.

Wedding anniversary

Do milestones pave long spaces of time?

NO. To each day its quota of learning and joy.

Each year better

Each year best

Alpine hem blent.

For which we say "Thank you"

To the wind and the rain

To the sun and the grain

To the NO and the YES,

To slippery mountains we have climbed
To waves we have surfed
To the young we have birthed
(And, now, as the earth turns, to
their'n).

To laughter and weeping
To losing and keeping
To romance and routine
To invisible roads traveled together.

Madora Holt

Art and surprise

material pigment and canvas with no way of speaking.

Responsible art epitomises the how and explains the why. Art should also surprise us, and test us, as well as reassure us. It should shock us, sometimes. Dealing with priorities, it should exercise our dissatisfaction with mere things.

Art may invite us to escape, it may beguile us or captivate us; it may ask us to stand aghast at certain things — things we can deal with, or learn to deal with, if that is necessary. But the best of art, sooner or later, reminds us of the inescapable.

When we find ourselves impelled to do is no longer separable in our experience from the how and the why of doing it, then we will surely do well, and rightly, and with the surprising power of grace. And then it will no longer be possible to separate those two supposedly different areas of existence: art and the necessary business of life.

what you do, is it; it's how you do it."

That's what art is, among many other things: How do it.

Take a painting, perhaps a late self-portrait by Rembrandt. Try isolating the "what" of the work of art from the "how" — that is, from its quality, the way it's done, the continually intuitive or strategic technical decisions — and then try isolating them, the "what" and the "how," from the "why," from its motivations and from the search to account visually for the immense measure of a man. What would be left in this impossible isolation?

It might be "pretty."

It might be "nice."

But it couldn't be much else than a thing: some conglomeration of ma-

Louis Chapin

terial pigment and canvas with no way of speaking.

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Coming, after all, to this

may profit us: future returns possible, past failures dispensable.

The forest is a risk called hope,

no ground for ruin, no final remain.

Norma Farber

Daily Bible verse

Look unto me, and be ye saved, God, and there is none else.
all the ends of the earth: for I am *Isaiah 45:22*

'When a dot begins to move . . .'

In his "Creative Credo" Paul Klee wrote: "The beholder's eye, which moves like an animal grazing, follows paths prepared for it in the picture . . ."

For Klee, drawing was partly a matter of one-thing-always-leads-to-another: line as travel. Or in certain respects, it is like the continuing movement of sound in music. The difference, however, is that music guides the listener exactly through the dimension of time; whereas visible line on paper is all there at once. A variety of choices are open to the viewer as to where his eye begins to trace the artist's process, how far it goes, when and where it breaks off. But the quality of Klee's line, in a drawing such as "Santa A in B" does invite the eye to follow consciously a time scale and not simply to perceive space. In his "Credo" he makes it clear that he considered time and space integrated:

"When a dot begins to move and becomes a line, this requires time. Likewise, when a moving line produces a plane, and when moving planes produce spaces."

"Santa A in B" scarcely describes the character or atmosphere of what the title suggests — an Italian city. The construction of the grouped buildings is much more at the service of the artist's line than the other way around. The line borrows certain aspects of "buildings" — verticals, horizontals, angled or tilted planes and relationships, organic lean-to interdependences; but it does so in a way that renders opaque matter transparent.

This linear scaffolding has something of the informational purpose of an architect's drawing — but not much. How useful would this drawing be to a builder?

In the end it is the play, almost the fantasy of the line itself, which predominated — a line which persuades the eye backward and forward in space, and sometimes like a tightrope spans the gaps between "solid" forms. At the right and left ends of the drawing some of the apparent structure shows signs of disintegration, as if Klee was saying "and so on — to suburbia."

He wrote: "A work is three-dimensional when what is inside and what is outside can be clearly distinguished." In this drawing his line describes not only what the eye perceives as external, but also penetrates to what a knowledge of form indicates is internal.

Christopher Andreas

The Monitor's daily religious article

Good and evil

Are good and evil forces continually warring with each other? Does evil have as much or more power than good? Is man the battleground trying to placate these forces and so save himself?

These are widely held beliefs about man and his universe. And, indeed, taking human experience at face value, it is not hard to come to this conclusion. But there is a radically different point

of view which, when understood, frees us from this dire prospect.

This point of view is summed up in the first of the Ten Commandments, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me."

The Bible is an expanding record of the bearing of this command on humanity. The power of the Bible lies in the accumulated proofs that God, good, not only is more powerful than evil but actually is the only power. The teachings of Christ Jesus bring thought to new heights of spirituality. Jesus knew not only that good is more powerful than evil but that all power belongs to God. Obedience to God, he taught, unfolds this power in our lives.

Following along this same line of thought, Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered and founded Christian Science in 1866, says to us in our day: "There is no power apart from God. Omnipotence has all-power, and to acknowledge any other power is to dishonor God."

This point of view is a long way from the concept of man as a helpless victim caught in a battle between good and evil spirits.

The concept of one God leads naturally to the concept of one Spirit. Christ Jesus urged obedience to the First Commandment when he said, "Hear, O Israel; The Lord our God is one Lord; and thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength." Evil has no power at all, and one must realize it.

The illusion of evil forces at work is eradicated when we understand that God is everywhere and all powerful. Mrs. Eddy asks this question: "Are we irreverent towards sin, or imputing too much power to God, when we ascribe to Him almighty Life and Love?" She goes on to say, "I deny His cooperation with evil, because I desire to have no faith in evil or in any power but God, good."

Because spiritual facts take us beyond what we can see with our eyes, we need to exercise faith and understanding and love. Faith involves reverence for this one God. Understanding that He is all-powerful, that He is Love, makes us obedient to His commands. The result is fearless living, more victories over evil. And, finally, complete freedom.

Exodus 20:3; "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," p. 228; "Mark 12:28, 30; "Science and Health," p. 348.

* 大字は、唯一無二の神、神の両立、およびキリスト教科学で特徴的な意味をもつ用語。

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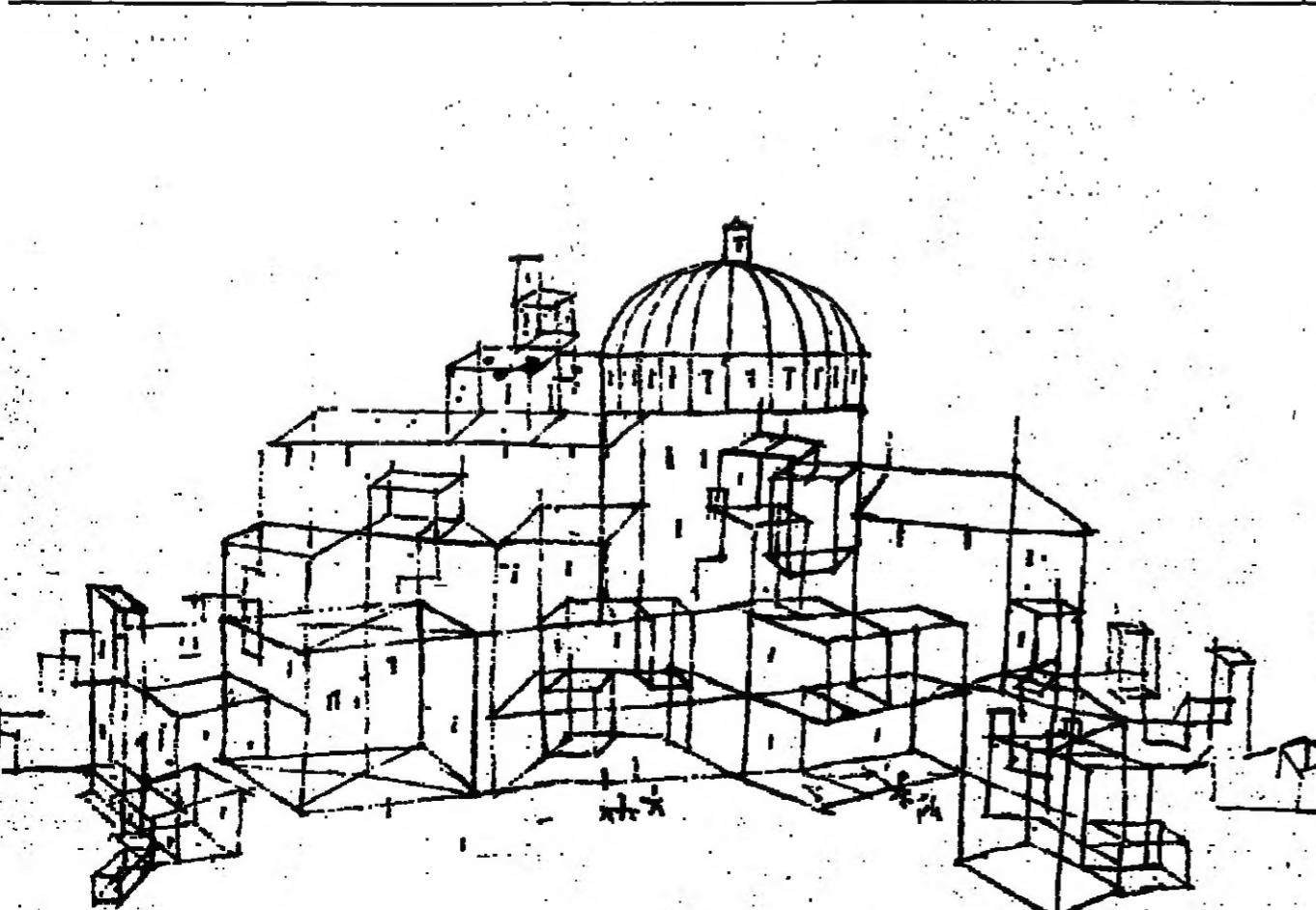
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"Santa A in B": Drawing by Paul Klee (1879-1940)

Courtesy of the Stedelijk Museum, Amsterdam

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

Tuesday, February 11, 1975

The Monitor's view

Why, Dr. Burns?

Is the Federal Reserve Board too tight-fisted with its money in the light of a deepening recession?

With more and more voices — conservative and liberal — suggesting it is, we believe chairman Arthur Burns would do the American public a service by publicly defending his position. Or moderating his stand and letting more money into the economy.

We sympathize with his and the general view that inflation remains the long-term danger. An overstimulation of the economy now could generate an even worse inflation later. This is why President Ford's energy program raised serious doubts.

But clearly something must be done in the short run to ease the pain of recession. Each day more statistics add to the overall gloom. Labor chief George Meany forecasts a 10 percent unemployment rate by July, even higher than the administration's revised predictions.

Now a congressional economic survey finds that higher income-tax payments surpassed all other price increases for the consumer in 1974. And low-income and middle-income families were hardest hit.

Granted that statistics are used by all sides for self-serving purposes, there is nonetheless no gainsaying the severity of the present economic plunge. It is hard to accept that, as anticipated, America's gross national product will decline more than 3 percent this year and the offsetting gains against inflation will be slight.

For this reason many politicians and economists now cogently argue that the Federal Reserve should rapidly expand the money supply, especially since it will still be a while before Congress passes a tax-cut bill. New chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee Henry Reuss suggests the Fed realize that "jobs are the important thing now." He proposes an 8 and then 7 percent mortgage interest rate to help revive industry. Mr. Meany wants a low 6 percent.

First National City Bank experts think that to get the economy turned around in the second half of 1975 the money growth rate will have to be increased to 7.5 percent or more. Former economic council chairman Paul McCracken advocates a temporary rate of as much as 10 percent.

The dilemma of course is where to put that thin line between fighting recession and averting an even greater inflation. Dr. Burns, testifying before Congress recently, accused the administration of being unduly pessimistic in forecasting two years of high unemployment and inflation.

"Why do people put out figures like that when they don't know what they're talking about?" he said of Mr. Ford's budget.

Dr. Burns' call for "a touch of optimism" can only be welcome amid the cascade of dreary prognostications. But he offers no reasons for his more buoyant assessment.

Why, Dr. Burns? How do you justify your policy?

Holding it to 55 m.p.h.

The focus on United States energy policy may have shifted to the public arena, with White House and Congress locked in combat over Mr. Ford's oil import tariff.

But there remains a great deal still to be achieved toward energy conservation in the private sector, by the individual citizen. The greatest energy saving gains in 1975, as in 1974, can be made by holding down driving speeds and eliminating unnecessary automobile trips.

Last year, Americans did not obey the new 55-m.p.h. national speed limit absolutely. They did decrease interstate highway speeds from a 65-75 m.p.h. range to 55-65 m.p.h. On main rural roads, average speed dropped from 60.3 m.p.h. to 54.8. Thus, while a disappointing 20 percent of drivers abided strictly by the 55 m.p.h. limit, there was a substantial general cutback on highway speeds, which carried over into slower driving even on city and suburban streets.

A good side effect of the pattern of more moderate driving was a drop of nearly 20 percent in highway fatalities in 1974. This represents

sents a saving of more than 10,000 lives over 1973 totals. And it was achieved despite an increase in the number of registered vehicles, from 128 million in 1973 to 131 million in 1974.

U.S. citizens shaved 3 percent off the total miles driven last year, compared with 1973. This was the first such decline since World War II. And along with the somewhat lighter feet on the gas pedal, the drop in mileage helped Americans to cut significantly the growth rate for energy use.

While emphasis in Washington has swung toward mandatory programs for curbing energy use more severely, it would be a mistake to neglect the voluntary side. Whatever the ultimate program Congress or the White House may devise, the backing of the public will be needed to make it work.

Put another way, every citizen's effort to abide by the national speed limit and to eliminate unnecessary mileage, or to take mass transit or use car pools, has an effect in reversing the waste of energy and reducing the need for mandatory measures.

Effective nuclear regulation

The new Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) must be kept from going the way of some other federal regulatory agencies now under criticism. They have been charged with serving industry more than the public. Nuclear power is so controversial — and proper regulation in the public interest so necessary — that the NRC particularly needs to maintain its independence and credibility.

It was supposed that such regulation would be facilitated by separating it from the function of promoting atomic energy. Doubts about some of the now abolished Atomic Energy Commission's (AEC) regulatory efforts stemmed in part from the anomaly of assigning both regulation and promotion to the same agency.

Now the NRC is on its own in regulatory matters. It has presented itself as aware of the need for public confidence and determined to be tough enough to warrant it.

But an industry view suggests a possible pitfall. According to this view, the nuclear industry was prone to accept AEC regulation because it was getting funding and other support through the same agency. With the NRC not having the same promotional clout, industry might be more tempted to seek to influence it through politi-

cal pressures, as some other agencies have been influenced.

Also the NRC faces the challenge of being credible not only to the public (through not appearing soft) but to the industry (through not overreacting or making mistakes in judgment). Thus the initial NRC decision — to shut down 23 nuclear reactors for inspection after cracks were detected in one emergency cooling system — is being watched to see if it turns out to have been a net good judgment.

One decision of course will not make or break the agency. Its effectiveness will depend on how it deals with such growing urgencies as waste disposal and theft protection as the quantities of poisonous and potentially explosive nuclear materials grow. The problems are complex and enormous, requiring not only scientific evaluation but sensitivity to a balance between incentives toward good practices and disincentives against bad.

The whole question of government credibility on the nuclear question becomes particularly important this year as large energy decisions have to be made. One of these involves whether to go full speed ahead on nuclear energy or deliberately to limit the nation's reliance on it in favor of other sources of energy. There is a burden on the NRC, the industry, and the public to demand and support the quest for reliable information and regulation.

Opinion and commentary

'No, this is the unemployment line . . . the bus stop is over there'



State of the nations

Budget politics

By Joseph C. Harash

Most Democrats and some Republicans see political advantages for themselves in President Ford's proposed new budget. They are operating on the theory that the public at large will be repelled, not attracted, by a five-year national economic plan (what the budget really is) which assumes that unemployment will remain above 5 percent right through to the end of the decade.

American politicians have become accustomed to the idea that unemployment should be kept below 5 percent at all times and that any failure to do so spells political disaster. President Gerald Ford has defied the sacred cow of current politics by projecting five years of above 5 percent unemployment. Even more horrifying (or cheering — depending on political point of view) he assumes that when the voters troop to the polls in November, 1976, unemployment will be at almost 8 percent and inflation about the same.

Well, does this mean that Gerald Ford is not interested in becoming an elected President in 1976? Perhaps, perhaps not. But before coming to that let us consider for a moment the meaning of what he has done.

During the Johnson-Nixon years Americans yearned, or thought they yearned, for candor in high places in Washington. They complained of never being told things as they are in true and fair proportion. They wanted, or thought they wanted, the bad news along with the good. They thought they were fed up with too much "light at the end of the tunnel," when there wasn't any light they could see.

Gerald Ford has projected a five-year plan for his country which certainly in theory could cure the present recession at a sufficiently slow rate to avoid retriggering the inflation. Do they want the inflation back in full force? If not, is unemployment going to a peak of over 8 percent this year and then gradually tapering down to 5.5 percent by 1980 at an intolerable price to pay?

There will undoubtedly be some economists who will argue that the recession can be reversed faster without setting off another and higher-round of inflation. And any politician up for re-election in 1976 is bound to veer toward that brand of economic thinking. Fear of high unemployment is the quickest known stimulant to political action in these times. Fear of inflation seems to have vanished miraculously, almost overnight.

But anyone who is willing to think responsibly about these matters must recognize that unemployment below 10 percent has never yet wrecked an economy or a political system but inflation over 10 percent can, and has.

Perhaps Mr. Ford's formula has imperfections. Perhaps improvement could be made. This writer thinks his energy policy makes a mistake in applying higher oil prices to heating and industrial oil. I would put it all on gasoline. But, the budget certainly is an effort to produce a responsible and reasoned approach to the problem of getting the American economy back on an even keel.

And it is built on an honest and anything slightly pessimistic appraisal of economic prospects. The people said they wanted candor and honesty in high places. Well, this is a

Readers write

Recession and Roosevelt, Israel

To The Christian Science Monitor:
Although I have always voted for the GOP I am not at all pleased with administration efforts to roll back the recession.

In 1933 FDR had ideas which were much more effective. We should embark on many new federal programs to put people to work. Instead of a tax cut we should raise taxes to help the people who are unemployed. If we raise the debt by \$100 billion we will only cause more inflation and make it harder than ever for the unemployed or the low income people. I am all in favor of programs like the PWA, WPA, etc. Franklin D. Roosevelt was by any standard one of our great presidents.

Yakima, Wash. E. V. Lockhart Jr.

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Now retired, I began work in 1961. From the early '30s I recall reports of violent strikes, near-violent confrontations between "haves" and "have-nots," and drilling by men

considering revolution. President Roosevelt averted any possible revolution with his social reforms, important among them social security.

Today millions, low- and middle-income, retired and still at work, look to social security as their chief, or sole, income for retirement. Yet the Ford administration proposes limiting the increase in social security benefits this year to 5 percent, apparently as the first step in a plan to phase down the whole social security program.

Such a policy seems retrogressive,

Grass-fed beef. A new thing and an old thing. A truly old thing. It came out of Texas and elsewhere in the United States on the most massive scale in history during the last century when the great American beef herds were created.

The U.S. became the largest world producer of beef — and the largest world consumer of beef — as livestock munched its way across the vast U.S. heartland of grass.

But suddenly it became important to marble beef. Better flavor, it was said, and more tender meat. And presently millions of head of cattle were munching grain in feed lots — eating people food.

Figures today show, however, that if the feed lots are skipped, people food is saved and the cost of beef to the consumer drops as much as 50 cents a pound.

With the grasslands coming more and more to the fore, a revolutionary transformation of the American beef-cattle industry may be under way. Such a transformation would hold out the promise of saving millions of lives in other countries, at the same time that it reduced U.S. shopping bills.

How many lives it saves — and the added saving in consumer dollars — will depend on just how well the Department of Agriculture, the politicians, the bankers, and the consumers themselves, are able to cooperate to make this transformation come to pass.

The "revolution" sounds disarmingly simple, but it is as profound as waking up tomorrow morning to find that all our cars could suddenly get 30 miles per gallon of gasoline: Stop feeding grain to beef cattle, and go back to range grass.

Last year, the U.S. fed over 40 million tons of grain and five million tons of soybeans and other high-protein concentrates to U.S. beef cattle. This process was reflected in three different ways:

• In the "marbling" of choice grade beef, which is the principal kind sold in our supermarkets. This "marbling," of course, is largely fatty cholesterol.

• In the cost: where each pound of weight gain in the feed lot takes roughly six pounds of grain fed to the animal. The total 1975 feed bill, which the consumer ended up paying, was over \$6 billion.

• In the diversion of huge quantities of food from humans to animals. The average steer eats enough while in the feed lot to keep six people alive for a year on a direct grain diet.

By contrast, in many countries the only food that cattle eat is range grass. Peru even has a law against feeding grain to cattle. Virtually all Australian and Argentinian beef is grass-fed.

But in the United States the great natural advantages of this "grass-to-meat-factory" have been almost forgotten. Under pressure from corn-raising farmers, in the old days of surpluses, the federal government introduced a "grading" system that was heavily biased toward intensively grain-fed beef. Few consumers realize, however, that the "choice" label represents nothing more than this deal between the Department of Agriculture and the grain farmers.

The net result is that 34 million head of cattle entered feed lots last year, and the average feed-lot resident

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Let 'em eat grass

By Roy L. Prosterman

munched its way through 1.2 tons of grain and 300 pounds of high-protein concentrates. It emerged grossly fat, costly, and victorious competitor with the hungry tens of millions of Asia and Africa. So voracious, in fact, that just 20 percent shift away from grain-fed beef would free enough grain and concentrate to meet the entire nine-million-ton famine-relief need estimated at the recent World Food Conference.

And the experts are agreed that such a shift is readily possible. There is no reason why all U.S. table beef should not be grass-fed within another five years.

A key series of supporting changes are needed, however, to facilitate this vital "return to nature":

A change in U.S. beef-grading standards similar to changes made in Canada in 1972, so that leaner, lower-cholesterol beef is not misleadingly labeled as low-grade.

A new "lean" grade should be established, and probably a separate grading system for grass-fed beef (now being sought in British Columbia) should be introduced.

As the consumer demand for range-fed beef increases, banks and government agencies are going to have to cooperate with cattle ranchers to help finance and facilitate the shift to increased range-feeding operations. But, most of all, consumers themselves are going to have to become aware of the life-saving, inflation-fighting significance of range-fed beef, and to insist that their local market, restaurant, or college cafeteria give them the range-fed option.

Mr. Prosterman is a professor of law at the University of Washington, specializing in agricultural development in the less developed countries.

Mirror of opinion

Soviet daughter

If only those grim, suspicious men in the Kremlin had a sense of public relations...

The story of the beautiful movie queen, half American and half Russian, who wants to come to the United States to see her father for the first time, is now a tale of frustration. The Russians, at first, wouldn't let her go.

But now she says she may get visa in a month.

If she does, the officials could say:

"Why, of course she can go. Romance and all that. We hope she'll come back uncontaminated by militaristic imperialist capitalist notions, but if she doesn't, we can stand it. After all, her existence is a reminder that America and the Soviet Union were once allies in the war against Hitler. And anyway, this is a kind of love story, with no ideology involved."

If they should say that, President Ford could issue a statement of appreciation. Secretary Kissinger could promise that the lady would not be shadowed by the CIA or the FBI. She would get a royal welcome and 200,000 Americans, their hearts touched, would say, "Why, those Russians aren't so bad." The generous gesture would do more for détente than a dozen solemn conferences.

Maybe, now, somebody in Moscow has already thought of all this. — The Boston Globe

Energy waste and parking

To The Christian Science Monitor:
The President could cut some of our energy waste by solving my problem.

My problem is that I am forced to drive my car around the block several times a day to avoid parking tickets. Carmel, Calif.

Ben Lyons

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.